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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL XX NO 240 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

Safeguarding India For Empire

HOARE'S TERMS FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

"TRUST GOVERNMENT" SLOGAN WINS AT BLACKPOOL

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A stirring appeal to "trust the Government" was made by Sir Samuel Hoare at the Conservative Conference at Blackpool followed by an endorsement of the Government's Indian constitutional programme.

The Conference discussed the West Essex resolution which congratulated the Government on the restoration of law and order in India and recognised the desirability of the further extention of self-governing powers when warranted, but opined that any attempt to force upon India responsible Government based on the electorate of 362 millions consisting mainly of primitive and illiterate people would not conduce the welfare of India and the British Empire.

MAJORITY VOTE FOR AMENDMENT.

Speakers who supported the resolution, including Lord Lloyd met with a favourable reception, but after Sir Samuel Hoare's speech, the Conference adopted by a majority the drastic amendment moved by Mr. Kirk Patrick, Member of the House of Commons (Preston) which deleted the words after "Powers" and substituted and rejoices that the procedure suggested by the Government for introducing constitutional reforms affords a full and free opportunity for the consideration of all viewpoints, British and Indian, before the Bill is introduced in Parliament."

The amended resolution was carried by a large majority.

SNUB ON GOVERNMENT.

Sir Alfred Knox seconding the West Essex resolution declared that Britain was always taking the line of least resistance for peace.

Opposition to the Government's policy was manifested when Mr. Godfrey Nicholson, Member of Parliament (Morpeth) opposing the resolution asked if the Conference was to inflict a snub on the Government and was answered with cries of "Yes, if necessary".

LORD LLOYD'S ADAGE.

Lord Lloyd uttering a "note of the gravest warning" said that it was no excuse to fall back on the old adage that good government was no substitute for self-government which did not apply to India; for, real self-government was impossible in any country where the main mass of voters was illiterate. Urging the Conference to enjoin upon the Government the need for greatest prudence and precaution, Lord Lloyd said that the only thing to which Britain was committed to was the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

HOARE'S APOLOGIA.

Sir S. Hoare followed with an appeal to the Conference to remember the Government's record and give it credit for realising the obvious difficulties and facing facts.

The Indian constitutional question, he said, was one of the most difficult questions ever faced by the British Government. The problem was rendered most difficult by differences of opinion between Indians themselves. He referred in this connection to the fact that the British Government had to give the communal decision, which Sir Samuel Hoare claimed, had been accepted everywhere as an honest attempt to arrive at a just award. He referred also to the formidable difficulty of the curse of terrorism which the Government was determined to crush, and for which it was ready to give the Governor of Bengal the fullest powers.

TRIBUTE TO MEN ON SPOT.

Sir Samuel Hoare proceeded to say that he believed that it would be generally agreed that the Indian situation had immensely improved in the past year, and for this, he paid a high tribute to men on the spot, and particularly to the Viceroy and Provincial Governors.

Sir Samuel Hoare gave instances, as outward signs of the greatest improvement, the enhancement of India's credit and the fact that the civil disobedience was at a lower ebb than ever.

FEDERATION PROSPECTS.

Sir S. Hoare proceeded to point out that a new feature was introduced into the situation by the readiness of the Princes to enter the All-India Federation on certain conditions. He said that these conditions would be investigated in autumn and hoped that at the end of the year, "we would know for certain, whether they were likely to be fulfilled".

TRUST GOVERNMENT.

"Meanwhile I ask you to trust the Government. Our programme, in one sentence, is an honest attempt to create All-India Federation based upon provincial autonomy and safeguards which are equally necessary for India and for ourselves, for the fulfilment of obligations that have grown up in the long partnership between Britain and India. It is altogether unnecessary and premature to try and tie the hands of the Government by vetoes and specific instructions."

WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

"Sir Samuel Hoare continued that Government's programme in letter and in spirit is for an Indian constitution within the British Empire, and a great majority of Indians are behind us. Within no other framework, are we prepared to make advance".

Sir Samuel Hoare concluded by appealing again to the Conference to trust the Government. "I believe with the National Government, which is none-the-less national for the recent defections, and with the great majority of sensible and patriotic members of Parliament behind it, we have a unique opportunity for dealing with a great Imperial question in a broad and wise way and for improving for generations the relations between Britain and India, indeed between the West and the East".

REAL SAFEGUARD.

The Conference also adopted a resolution opining that the Constitution must embody real safeguards, and must condition that India will remain in the British Empire.—Reuter's Special.

AN OUNCE OF SUGAR IS BETTER THAN A TON OF SAWDUST?

IN NAME OF CHRIST COME TO INDIA'S AID

LONDON, October 6.

The fact that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, "head of orthodox Brahminism", had towards the end of the Gandhiji's fast sent Rev. Andrews two cables one for the Archbishop of Canterbury and the other for the Archbishop of York "imploring them in the name of Christ to come to the aid of India in her hour of need" was revealed by Mr. Andrews at the Assembly of Congregational Union at Wolverhampton.—Reuter.

"Grave Danger Averted At Ottawa"

Bracing air has resulted in Mr. Neville Chamberlain delivering his liveliest speech at the annual Conservative Conference. He racily described Lord Snowden on Free Trade issue as the thickest crusted Tory in the country, and added that he would as soon expect lead to float as to see Lord Snowden modify his fiscal views. Mr. Chamberlain declared that before Ottawa, ties binding the Empire had become frayed and there was the possibility of process of disruption starting. "I believe that grave danger was averted at Ottawa. So far from Ottawa preventing us bargaining with other countries the only difficulty is, which country is to be accepted first among all standing on the doorstep anxious for the first time to make commercial treaties with us."

He concluded with the claim that Ottawa Conference had been a success far beyond the Government's expectations. The Conference enthusiastically carried a resolution congratulating Government upon the success of the Ottawa Conference.—Reuter.

Chain Of Syndicated Newspapers For India

NATIONAL JOURNALS, LIMITED, REGISTERED AT DELHI

TO COMBAT COMMUNALISM AND ADVOCATE NATIONAL FREEDOM

DELHI, Oct. 6.

With a view starting a chain of syndicated newspapers (Journals and periodicals) in English and vernaculars in various parts of the country, a company, the National Journals Limited with Head Office at Delhi has been registered.

The Company will have Share Capital of Rs. 10,00,000.

DIRECTORS.

Among the directors are Dr. Ansari, Chairman, Seth Govind Das, ex-Member, Council of State, Jubbulpore, Choudhri Khaliquzzaman, Barrister, Lucknow, Raizada Hansraj, Barrister, ex-M. L. A., Jullundur, Kumari Lajjawati, Lahore and Mr. Tulsicharan Goswami, Barrister, ex-M. L. A., Calcutta. Besides the above, Babu Rajendraprasad, Patna, Babu Shivprasad Gupta, Benares and a few other prominent public men have expressed their willingness to be directors but their final consent is being awaited.

POLICY OF PAPERS.

Papers started by the company besides advocating the cause of national freedom will be devoted to uprooting every vestige of communalism in the country. The National Journals Press is being equipped with the latest devices for rapid and elegant printing including rotary and mechanical composition machines and up-to-date photogravure plant.

Pending putting into operation the whole scheme the syndicate company intends immediately starting English-Hindi Dailies and English-Hindi Weeklies including an Overseas Edition from Delhi. In get-up and display these papers are expected to follow the latest Western standards.

THE NATIONAL CALL.

The "National Call", the English Daily is expected to make its first appearance on November 1. The editorial charge of the "National Call" and other papers will be in the hands of Mr. J. N. Sahani, M.A. (Journalism, Mich.) while the management will be under the control of Mr. K. D. Kohli, both of whom will be directors ex-officio.

Shares of a considerable amount are believed to have been already subscribed.

It is further understood that negotiations between the Company and some existing papers to combine on co-operative syndicated basis are also in progress and expected to materialise soon.—A. P.

IN LINE WITH COUNTRY'S DEMAND

Madras Liberal Resolution

RELEASE GANDHIJI UNCONDITIONALLY

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy and cabled the same to the British Premier.

As the President of the Madras Liberal League, I beg to communicate their resolution with my own earnest personal appeal for action thereon:

"This meeting appeals to the Government of India and His Majesty's Government to release Mahatma Gandhi from imprisonment unconditionally as his freedom at the present moment is of vital importance for consolidating and mobilising public opinion to complete the great work that was begun in Bombay on behalf of the "Depressed" Classes and for producing an atmosphere of peace and good-will in the country to facilitate the framing of a satisfactory constitution and its smooth working."—A. P.

DE VALERA'S "NO" TO BRITISH OFFER

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Dublin.—Mr. de Valera revealed that the British Government yesterday offered to remove duties if the Free State would hand over land annuities pending negotiations, but he said that he was not prepared to do this.

Mr. de Valera added that the question of remaining within the Commonwealth was not raised and was not the issue in these negotiations.—Reuter.

Shaukat Ali's Peace Gesture

HOPEFUL PROSPECTS OF AGREEMENT

MOVE FOR ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

A Conference of all parties in the country to decide the outstanding problem regarding a permanent communal settlement may be convened most likely in Bombay within a week or two, if the informal talks which will be held on Friday between Maulana Shaukat Ali on the one hand, and the Nationalist Muslim leaders and Pandit Malaviya on the other, end successfully providing a formula which will be the basis for further discussion.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, who has postponed his tour of America, will meet Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Sayed Mahmood, in conference on Friday morning, and later in the day, there will be a joint conference of the three Muslim leaders with Pandit Malaviya at the Birla House.

The question of convening an All-Parties Conference, the venue and the date of the Conference will be finally decided at the Birla House talks on Friday.

SHAUKAT ALI'S GESTURE.

In the meanwhile, Nationalist Muslim leaders regard the gesture of Maulana Shaukat Ali in postponing his foreign tour as a hopeful augury for future discussions.

Dr. Syed Mahmood interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative on Thursday evening declared:

"Our statement will be given to the press for publication on Friday. Nothing has yet been finally settled between various parties. We are proceeding cautiously, but we Nationalist Muslims cannot agree to things which are prejudicial to the interests of other communities.

"We are, however, pleased that Maulana Shaukat Ali has postponed his departure to America. This will, I hope, facilitate further talks for a settlement".

Partly because Pandit Malaviya was laid down with influenza and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was similarly indisposed, there were no conversations between them and Maulana Shaukat Ali on Thursday.

(For earlier news, see last page.)

SEPARATISTS ON BOMBAY PARLEYS

SIMLA, October 6.

The following statement under the signatures of Sir Mohammed Iqbal, President, All-India Muslim Conference, Maulvi Shafi Daudi, Secretary, Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Dr. Ziauddin, Sir Mohhemed Yaqub, Secretary, Muslim League, Syed Abdul Hafeez, Mr. S. M. Padshah, Mr. Mohammed Moazzam, Ghulam Bhik Nairang and Khalifa Shajauddin has been issued to the Associated Press:—

"We have read various accounts in the Press of certain negotiations that have been started by some Muslims regarding the modification of the communal decision. Negotiations seem to have been confined only to the method of election and no person appears to have discussed the other issues to which Indian Muslims have invariably attached supreme importance, such as an effective majority for Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal, Separation of Sind, one third representation for Muslims in the Federal Legislatures and adequate and effective representation of Muslims in Public Services and in the Cabinets. Indian Muslims have consistently shown their solicitude for accommodation with members of the majority community as well be clear to anyone who has followed the numerous attempts that have been made during the last ten years to bring about communal amity and concord on a sound basis.

We feel that it will be highly inopportune to reopen the question of separate versus joint electorates as we are convinced that our community is not prepared to give up this safeguard at the present juncture. Hence any discussion on the method only of representation will be barren of any result. However, we are not adverse to consider any definite proposals that may be involved, but we would like to make it perfectly clear that definite proposals in this direction must be initiated by the majority community."—A.P.

STOP PRESS

AGA KHAN'S MOTHER AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

There was picturesque ceremony at Buckingham Palace to-day when King invested Lady Ali Shah, eighty-six year old mother of Aga Khan, with the insignia of a high Indian order bestowed upon her in the last birthday honours. Lady Ali Shah had specifically journeyed from Bombay to receive the honour at King's hands. She wore light blue robes and spent some time with their Majesties.—Reuter.

Henery Cotton Resigns?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Henery Cotton, the finest matchplay golfer in England, who has been professional of Mr. Langley Park for seven years has resigned and is taking up appointment with Waterloo Club, Belgium, on fee which is understood to be the highest ever paid to Britisher by Continental Club.—Reuter.

RUGBY, Oct. 6.

Lord Olydesdale who is to be the chief pilot of Mount Everest air Expedition was granted leave of absence by his parliamentary constituency in East Renfrew last night to enable him to undertake his flight.

The project which has the support of the Air Ministry and India Office is hazardous and reliance must be placed entirely upon the engine for about fifty hours flight over Mount Everest which, says Olydesdale, alone stands out as the only significant part of world which has not been flown over.

Lady Houston is making herself responsible for financing the project.—B O. W.

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For Each Additional Words. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTS and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Pay 30—50. Apply with testimonials. SAPRE BROTHERS, Raipur C. P.
A R 8094

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS, Gujarati and Deccani preferred. Apply personally BOMBAY BOOK DEPOT, Girgaon, Bombay.
A R 8140

WANTED—A LADY well qualified to teach English to the F. A. Classes in the Kanya Maha Vidyalaya, Jullundur City. Lodging will be free. Please apply to the SECRETARY, up to 15th October 1932, stating minimum pay acceptable.
A R 8103

WANTED—Half provincial and SUB-DIVISIONAL ORGANISORS for a First Class Insurance Company, having miscellaneous trade depots also, on decent salaries for personal work and overriding 5 per cent.; office allowance Rs. 50/- and 30/-. Apply to Box No. 1755, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
5521

WANTED—A person or persons to take up partnership in the Managin Agency of a most progressive Ins nce concern at Calcutta, with all-round reputation, influential Directorate and successful business results. Capital required Rs. 20,000/- to 30,000/-. High profits guaranteed and also position offered to the partners if desired. Please write: Box No. 1789, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 8136

POST—A.D.C. to His Highness. Salary upto Rs. 1,000 according to qualifications. Must know riding, Hindi and be good all-round Sportsman. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance, security, pension, etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered before 15th October, 1932, to the HOME MINISTER, in HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT. ALWAR.
A 5594

Agents Wanted

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS immediately for whole of India. For Sale of our renowned pure Swadeshi Shan Biris. Liberal commission. Apply THE SWADESHI BIRI FACTORY, Marwari Road, Mandalay, Burma, with -/4/- stamp for agency terms and samples.
A 5598

WANTED—AGENTS to sell shares of the EASTERN SEWING MACHINES, LTD., Manufacturers of Swadeshi Sewing Machines, and the first of its kind in India. For Agency terms Prospectus etc., please write to Messrs. MAYOR & CO., 25, Pollock Street, Calcutta.
A 5502

Profession

DO NOT MISS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES—Our Special one Forecast correct on 28th and 30th September/1st and 4th October. Weekly correct. Every week two or three times correct one Forecast. To-day's dead certainty one Forecast Rs. 10. Friday and Saturday strong doubling Rs. 151. Apply COTTON TRADE SYNDICATE, Meadows Street.
P R 8131

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED on lump sum basis for the erection of a building on plot Nos. 59 and 60 Dadar Matunga South. Particulars can be had from Messrs MASTER, SATHE & BHUTA Chartered Architects, 41, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Tender copies could be had at Rs. 5 Tenders will be received upto 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 15th October, 1932.
5606

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of three PUPIL NURSES in the Municipal Maternity Homes. The applicants should have sufficient knowledge of English to follow the lectures given in that language, should be between 20 and 30 years of age and should submit two satisfactory references one being from a lady, as to their conduct. The selected candidates will have to work in the Maternity Homes for nine months and will then be transferred for a period of three months for training in one of the larger Hospitals After the completion of the course they can appear for the examination held by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. A stipend of Rs. 10 p.m. will be paid to the selected candidates for a period of twelve months.

Applications with School Leaving Certificates should reach the undersigned, not later than the 17th October 1932.

J.S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department.
Bombay, 6|10|1932.
5612.

S. S. "Bengal Maru"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 6th instant from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 10. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices.

TO ENSURE FRESHNESS
Insist on the New Okasa with the Red Band

The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Ltd.,

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2394 in respect of 12 Preference Shares Nos. 158497 to 158508 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways, Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Nagindas Narandas Gheevala, has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 3rd October, 1932.
R 8087

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership which subsisted between Mr. BANDALI ISMAIL and our client Mr. DURLABHJI KESHAVJI in the name and style of Messrs. B. DURLABHJI & CO., in Bombay as importers of Japanese silk and at Kobe in Japan has by mutual consent been dissolved from the 11th day of May 1932. Our client has taken over the assets and liabilities and the goodwill of the said firm and he has been as from the said date carrying on the said business in the same name on his own account.

Dated this 6th day of October. 1932.

SHAH & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Durlabhji Keshavji.
5608

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MADHOWJI JESANG, DAMODAR MADHOWJI, RAMDAS MADHOWJI and BHAGWANDAS MADHOWJI, all of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 187-1|2 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 492 of Mandvi Division together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward, N. 247, Street Nos. 194-196 all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Nagdevi Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on the West by Sweepers' Passage, on the North by the property of Gulam Mahomed Azam and his wife Aishabai and on the South by the property of Charities of Haji Yusuf Mahomed Suleman.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1932.

VACHHA AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

The United Cement Company Of India, Limited.

NOTICE

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the United Cement Company of India, Limited. will be held at Yusuf Building Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, 21st October, 1932, to transact the following business.

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of accounts made upto 30th September, 1932
(2) To sanction a dividend.
(3) To elect Directors in the place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, and Mr. Laxmidas Mulraj Khatau who retire under Articles 96 and 97, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th October, 1932 to 21st October, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
THE UNITED CEMENT COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED.
H. S. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 6th October, 1932.

N. B.—The dividend, when sanctioned will be made payable at the National Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after 1st November, 1932 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 14th October, 1932 to whom dividend warrants will be posted.
5613

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WORKSHOP SHEDS; MACHINERY AND MATERIALS; BIG STEEL WATER TANK (15 THOUSAND GALLONS), ETC.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th October, 1932, at 3 P.M. at the Trust Dharavi Stores, opposite Sion Railway Station, the following goods:—

Workshop Shed 132 x 52 ft. with Steel Trusses; Stanchions and C. I. Sheets; Stores Shed of C. I. Sheets and Timber (60 x 20 ft); Shaping Machine; Emery Grinding Machine; Worthington and Domestic Engine Pump; Engine: Hand Winch; Ratchet Braces; Rammers; Roots Blower; Forge Blower; Two Water Tanks (one lying at Rowli Hills beyond Kolwada Station); Cupolas; Crow Bars; Shaftings; Pullies; Plumber Blocks; Moulding Boxes; Belting: Tipping Waggons; Rails; Fish Plates; Furniture, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH BRAND NEW PERSIAN CARPETS.

Under instructions from the Parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will, TOMORROW (SATURDAY), the 8th October, 1932, at 2 p. m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

About 63 pieces very rich brand new Persian Carpets of various sizes and designs in variegated colours.

Carpets are now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

From Next SATURDAY
THE UNIQUE INDIAN SINGING TALKING ENTERTAINING APPEALING
"VEER KUNAL"
Son of Ashoka
THE POPULAR HISTORIC STORY
PRINCE KUNAL SON of ASHOKA falling prey to the wiles of a woman for having spurned her love
Marvellously acted by
SUNALINI DEVI & ASHRAF KAHN
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Full of Soul Stirring emotions,
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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
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Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@ 3 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	29 Sept	14 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	.....	@ 17 Oct.
Bengal Maru	5396	6 Oct	17 Oct
*Nagato Maru	5901	18 Oct	31 Oct
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@ 1 Nov.
Tango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
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(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Suwa Maru	11000	13 Oct.	30 Oct
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Oct.	13 Nov.

REDUCTION IN FIRST, SECOND and STEERAGE CLASS PASSAGE FARES between BOMBAY and KOBE

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First ...	35	50
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INDIAN STUDENTS travelling 3rd class by our European Line steamers from Colombo to Europe are allowed 15 per cent. reduction on Single and 25 per cent reduction on Return 3rd class A rate tickets. Also Free Second Class Railway Tickets issued between Talaimaner Pier and Colombo.

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6-30 and 10 P.M.
A Romance of Old California.
"LASCA OF THE RIO GRANDE"
with
LEO CARILLO
JOHNNIE MAC BROWN
DOROTHY BURGESS.

THE EMPIRE
6-30 and 10 P.M.
A MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
'THE BLUE DANUBE'
with
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
DOROTHY BOUCHIER
BRIGITTE HELM

THE EMPRESS
6-30 and 10 P.M
A thrilling drama of Forbidden Love actually filmed in the South Seas with a cast of native actors!
"TABU"
A Paramount Picture

THE PALACE
Byculla Railway Station, Parel Road.
LAST DAY 6-30 & 10 P.M.
FOX SPARKLING COMEDY
WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS

(Continued from Column 7

ton jeans, 160 cases enamel ware, 100 cases slates, 450 cases glassware, 45 cases cycle fittings, 28 cases playing cards, 420 coils wire, 650 kegs red lead, 2480 bundles brassware, 102 drums coal tar, 1380 drums paint, 426 bundles copperware.

For Kobe:—70 cases art silk yarn, 167 cases silk piecegoods, 118 cases porcelain ware, 40 cases cycle fittings, 50 cases strain end, 430 cases cotton piecegoods, 230 cases cotton shirtings, 57 cases cotton jeans, 45 cases cotton flannel, 500 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods, 260 cases rayon piecegoods, 55 cases celluloid goods 60 cases rubber goods, 170 cases glassware, 129 cases canvas shoes, 140 cases porcelain ware, 35 cases camphor, 1332 bags sugar, 860 cases art silk and cotton mixed shirtings.

From Tokyo:—215 bales cotton yarn, 63 cases toys, 220 drums chemicals, 25 cases beer, 20 cases rubber goods, 35 cases cotton shirtings.

From Singapore:—2454 bags sago flour, 497 bags rattans, 65 bags nut megs, 56 bags damar batu, 39 bags pepper, 320 bags betel nuts, 22 bags gambier, 63 bags gum benzamin.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
October 6.
Bengal Maru, Uno, Kobe.
Corfe, French, London.

DEPARTURES.
Corfe, French, China and Japan.
Varsova, Le Breatoin, Busrah.
October 7.
Steel Ranger, Forbes, Calcutta.
City of Elwood, Adams, Calcutta.
Rinda, Henden, Calcutta.
Janus, Durmond, Rangoon.

LOADING.
October 6.
Steamer, Dogra for Rangoon.
Steamer Bankura for Busrah.
Steamer Varela for Busrah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Corfu:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Corfu arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed for China and Japan.

S.S. Bengal Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bengal Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a geneeal cargo.

S.S. Steel Ranger:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Steel Ranger will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. City of Elwood:—The L. Edwards, Ltd., steamer City of Elwood, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Rinda:—The L. Edwards, Ltd., steamer Rinda, will sail today for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Janus:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Janus, will sail today for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varsova sailed yesterday for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, October 6.

S.S. Viceroy of India, for Marseilles:—330 bags turmeric, M Bhuta & Co.

For London:—20 bales animal skin, H Azizullaoff; 21 bales animal skin, H A Aminoff.

S.S. Elysia, for Liverpool:—37 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd; 12 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co; 5 bales wool raw, C Lister & Co; 136 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 81 bales cotton thread waste, S Trikamlal & Co; 25 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co; 41 bales cotton yarn waste, M Bhuta & Co; 16 bags turmeric, M Bhuta & Co.

For Marseilles:—50 bales cotton fly, J M Vyas & Co; 30 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Manchester:—100 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste Co; 186 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 143 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Glasgow:—1365 bags linseed oil cakes, and 685 bags groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co; 114 bales hemp, B Premji.

For Barcelona:—319 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

S.S. Wartenfels, for Hamburg:—1 pot palma rosa oil, M Bhuta & Co; 5 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 1450 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

S.S. President Van Buren, for New York:—134 bags plantago seed, A Virji & Co.

For Marseilles:—130 bags turmeric, M Bhuta & Co.

For Boston:—33 bales goat skin, D Abraham & Sons.

S.S. Hague Maru, for Kobe:—325 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co; 150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S.S. Kaga Maru, for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe:—600 bales cotton raw N Nagshi & Co.

S.S. Tokushima Maru, for Hong kong:—4500 baskets onions, R E Dadachanji & Co.

For Kobe:—150 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 330 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co; 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 16 bags gum tragacanth, E Virji & Co; 25 bags gum tragacanth, M A A Dehdasty.

For Nagoya:—23 bags gum tragacanth, M A A Dehdasty.

For Osaka:—50 bags gum tragacanth, M A A Dehdasty.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 6.

S.S. Kaga Maru; Agents: N Y Kaisha, Ltd., for Yokohama:—18 cases art silk yarn, 20 cases raw silk, 280 cases art silk goods, 10 cases rayon goods, 660 cases rayon cotton mixed goods.

From Nagoya:—850 cases porcelain ware, 100 cases clocks, 70 cases glass ware, 360 cases cotton shirtings, 100 cases cotton yarn, 530 cases boxes, 300 cases beer.

From Osaka:—97 cases art silk yarn, 90 cases rayon piecegoods, 460 cases cotton yarn, 320 cases cotton shirtings, 440 cases cotton piecegoods, 20 cases camphor, 30 cases cotton flannel, 56 cases cot-

(Continued in column 6.)

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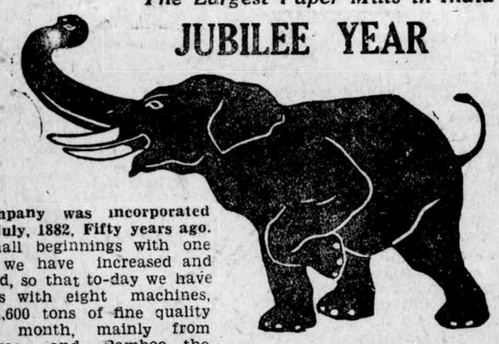

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General Business Conditions In The U. S. A

NO NEED OF MORE MONEY BUT MORE CONFIDENCE IN MONEY

Purchasing Power Must Be Maintained

"The country is lacking purchasing power, and the source of purchasing power is the maintenance of price relationships so that producers can exchange their products upon an equitable basis."

The National City Bank of New York has issued the following review regarding economic conditions in the United States of America:—

The rise in security and commodity prices over the past few weeks has brought a new spirit of encouragement and hope to business, both in this country and in Europe, where the American markets have been considered to reflect most truly the course of the depression, and hence most likely to give the first sign of a turn. The long period of strain and anxiety had seemed almost to have no end, and had developed in many quarters a growth of pessimism of the gravest kind, reaching its worst in fears that the economic system itself would not survive. But the extreme fears entertained during the Spring have not been realized, and now, in decisive terms, the markets show recovery from the state of panic. The anxieties caused by depreciating values are lightened, and once more people believe that business will get out of the depression, and that with co-operation and orderly adjustment the economic organization will function normally again. This is a very heartening change in a quarter where improvement was essential; for of course it was necessary that people should regain their belief in the recuperative powers of the economic system before there could be the will to spend and invest necessary to recovery.

GOLD STANDARD.

Moreover, the breadth of the prices advances, embracing all markets, indicates that the cause was a general one, believed to affect the entire business situation. The pessimists had questioned chiefly the ability of the United States to remain upon the gold standard, and had doubted the determination of the Congress to keep the country upon it. Now the panicky nature of these fears is revealed, and the country is gaining gold in substantial amounts, the inward flow resulting in part from purchases of American securities by foreigners whose confidence in the dollar has been restored. This repeats the lesson of every past depression, namely, that the country has needed not more money, as so many have urged, but more confidence in the money it has. The gold movement is promoting confidence in the credit situation.

RENEWAL OF HOPE.

There are other developments laying the foundation for the renewal of hope. Senator Boran's position indicates that there will be strong leadership for appropriate action upon the war debts when the expected applications for revision are received in the Autumn. The Presidential campaign is proceeding along the conservative lines of the party platforms, which declare against monetary legislation of unsound character. The great operation of refunding the £2,000,000,000 British 5 per cent. war loan into a 3½ per cent obligation has had a remarkable success, with 88 per cent. converted up to July 31; it has improved sentiment throughout Europe, and has influenced interest rates and therefore the prices of securities everywhere.

These developments, promising over the long range, give reason for the improvement. They do not imply that the world is ready for a rapid recovery to normal conditions, in view of the reduced purchasing power everywhere, and the almost insurmountable obstructions in the way of world trade; or that further periods of discouragement and uncertainty will not be encountered. But we do not think that business men are disposed to ask too much at once of the situation. They will be satisfied with a slow rate of recovery if there is indubitable evidence over the next few months that the decline is at last over and the turn begun.

THE RISE IN THE MARKETS.

The rise of about 100 per cent. in common stocks over the July low exceeds any previous rise during the depression, or any of the rallies that have terminated bear markets in the past, by a wide margin; and perhaps may have moved too swiftly in view of the absence of supporting improvement in earnings. However, it is natural that a recovery from extreme panic should outrun business gains. The advance affects more people than ever before, since the number of shareholders in American corporations is now far greater than ever before. According to recent compilations the number of stockholders in the larger corporations has risen 40 per cent. in the past two years. This is an impressive indication of the increasing number of people who feel richer or poorer according to the ups and downs of the market, and who therefore are heartened by the advance.

In the bond market the rise has been vigorous and sustained, with the Dow-Jones average of corporate bonds up about 25 per cent. This advance is not only a cause for general encouragement in that bond prices give the best index of capital seeking employment, but it also relaxes the pressure on the credit-granting institutions, since the decline in bonds has been a principal factor in their difficulties. Now the bond account can be marked up again, with substantial relief to the banking system.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Another and very cheering factor is the continuance on a broad scale of the advance in commodity prices, a development which had not accompanied any previous rally in the stock market during the depression. The gains have now spread to nearly all the farm products and staple raw materials. Cotton is up sensationally, more than 4 cents from the low, wheat has been firmer, beef, cattle have risen further, and hogs while below the July top are steady and return a profit on feeding operations. Wool markets have been active at higher prices, and and butter and eggs have had good advances also. These are the chief sources of cash farm income, and accordingly the farmer will receive more for his production than seemed possible a few months ago.

This is a start toward correcting the most stubborn condition prolonging the depression, which is the unbalanced relationships between prices. From the beginning of the fall of prices the farmers and other producers of raw materials and foodstuffs have steadily lost in purchasing power in terms of the goods they buy, and this single fact has been greatly responsible for the falling off in trade and manufacturing activity, for unemployment and loss of industrial power, and thus for the steady pressure on prices generally. Now the spread is narrowing somewhat, with finished goods at wholesale lagging behind the rise in primary products and retail prices of manufactured articles and the cost of living still declining, according to the latest indexes. This is precisely the condition that will promote recovery.

PURCHASING POWER.

However, a rise in commodity prices sufficient to close the price spread is not anticipated, and it will be necessary to keep on closing it through reduction of costs if recovery is not to be gravely delayed. It would be a misfortune from which everyone would soon suffer if the better feeling should lead to relaxation of efforts in this direction. The country is lacking purchasing power, and the source of purchasing power is the maintenance of price relationships so that producers can exchange their products upon an equitable basis. The lack of balance between wages, transportation costs, building costs, and costs in many industries on the one hand, and the returns to the farmer and to farm labour on the other, is now the most serious maladjustment in the business situation. It needs to be remedied to give back to the various groups in the population the purchasing power they have lost.

Bombay Yarn Market Dull And Depressed

NO ENQUIRY FROM CONSUMING DISTRICTS

Further Decline In Japanese Yarn

Bombay, Oct. 5.

Since our last Report the Yarn Market has remained rather dull and depressed throughout the whole week with very limited demand. The continued easiness in prices of the raw material has had its depressing effect on all kinds of yarn and in the absence of any satisfactory demand from almost all the principal consuming districts of the whole country, prices in all kinds of yarn have declined to some extent. Dealers complain of absolutely no sales in any kind of yarn during the last few days and some of the weak holders amongst them have further reduced their prices to make them attractive with no satisfactory results. It is very likely that owing to approach of Divali Holidays when some of the dealers make up their final accounts, fresh buying is considerably restricted. There have been some enquiries for certain well-known qualities but the prices offered are much too low and no business of importance has been done. The general tone of the market is rather depressed and the future tendency seems to be very much uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

No forward business has been possible in this class of yarns owing to comparatively much higher Manchester prices. In ready goods dealers have been selling at a loss.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been a further decline in prices during the week in sympathy with Cotton and due to absence of satisfactory demand. Japanese Import Houses have lowered their rates to some extent but forward business is very limited. Exchange has further dropped to some extent which has enabled the Japanese Import Houses to quote somewhat lower prices. Offtake in 40s Single as well as 2|64s and 2|84s Mercerized yarns has been rather limited.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The Syndicate prices have remained unchanged, but as non-syndicate goods have been selling at much lower prices, there are absolutely no sales in Syndicate goods during the last few days. Stocks in all important markets particularly in Southern Indian markets are very heavy and demand therefore continues to be slack from all these important markets. Although Japanese Exchange has declined further the Japanese forward quotations are nominally unchanged with hardly any business doing.

INDIAN YARNS.

Some of our Mills have been showing eagerness to make sales of their yarns even at lower prices, in the absence of any improvement in demand, but dealers have been showing no eagerness to make purchases at the moment. Besides, this, most of the buyers prefer to wait and watch until the American Bureau Report, which is to be published on the 8th inst. and then to decide about the purchases after carefully looking into the future tendency of the Cotton Market. Monsoon has been generally satisfactory everywhere, but it seems as if the purchasing power of the large masses of India has considerably reduced during the last several years owing to very low prices of the commodities and consequently the purchases in yarn and cloth are now very limited. The future tendency at the present moment is uncertain and much more depends upon the course of the Cotton Market in the next few days.

Swastik League Activities

The Swastik League will celebrate the Vijaya Dashmi Day on Sunday (9th inst.) at the Gowalia Tank Maidan at 6 a.m (S.T.) Members of the League are invited to attend.

Members of the Volunteer Corps of the League are required to attend the parade in correct uniform at 6 p.m. at the Gowalia Tank Maidan.

The Managing Committee of the League have decided to hold the First Social Gathering of the members of the League on Sunday (16th inst.) The minimum subscription for participating in the Social Gathering is Rs. 2/- per member. Members will be allowed to bring guests on contributing Rs. 2/ per head. The social gathering will include, "inter alia," a dinner. Members intending to participating in the social gathering are requested to hand over their names as well as the names of their guests with the subscriptiin to the Joint Hon. Secretaries on or before the 8th inst. at Tribhuvan Terraces, Lamington Road On Saturday (15th inst.) there will be Hari Kirtan by Dr. Bhandarein Brahman Sabha Hall at 9 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the League.

FIVE MILE RUNNING RACE

Under the auspices of the Swastik League a five mile running race was held in the morning of Sunday last. There were seventeen entries and sixteen actually took part in the race. The race was started from Swastik House at Lamington Riad at 6 a.m. Mr. P. B. Vaidya came first completing the distance in 31 minutes and 25 seconds. The next competitor was Mr. Ulal who covered the distance in 31 minutes and 30 seconds. It was intended to give prizes to the first five competitors and to give consolation prizes to those who finished the race within ten minutes of the first man.

The winner was garlanded on the spot on behalf of the Hindu Vyam Shalla. He won the Phadke medal.

Contributions were announced on the spot. Mr. Limaye a member of the Volunteer Corps promised to present the Swastik League a cup to be awarded to the winner of the race and which would be won outright by the winner who wins the race for three successive years.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY IN THE STATES AND FEARS OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS ACCOUNT FOR FAILURE OF MARKET TO RESPOND UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER

Increased Selling On Weakness Of Wall Street

Bombay, Oct. 6.

The New York Cotton futures market early advanced on unfavourable weather but reacted later on weakness of Wall Street and favourable Western belt forecast. The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 13 points on Wednesday but political uncertainty in the United States and increasing fears of Democratic success in the elections induced heavy selling. Wall Street market was weak and a decline of 29 points from the opening level was recorded. Towards the close there was scattered buying which rallied prices 8 points from the low level and the market closed at a net decline of 8 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points at 7.10c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 12 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 13 points at 6.97c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 to 5 points Hoover's speech was less constructive than expected After scattered buying at the opening, prices eased on local selling. Later traders were listless. In spite of more bullish interpretation of Hoover's speech fluctuations were narrow. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.86d

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a decline of 6 points and Egyptian Cotton futures declined 11 to 13 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 32 to 22 points.

PRESENT PRICES REASONABLE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state.

Despite continued cold rains and predictions of frost prices declined on the unsettled political situation in America. President Hoover's pre-election speech is considered less constructive and the unity of the Democratic party has enhanced their chances of victory.

Statistically the present supply of American cotton amounts to about 24 million bales against 25.3/4 million last season. This time last year owing to the record yield of 200 lbs. per acre farmers were able to market their crop with some remuneration but with a prospective yield this year of only about 148 lbs. per acre a price of about 6 cents per lb. in the interior is likely to lead to a further reduction of acreage next season or the distress amongst farmers may lead to another economic crisis in America. We consider present prices very reasonable and continue to advise purchases on the scale down.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January highest 7.26 (opening) lowest 6.97 (2-32 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-13 a.m.: Cold rains Eastern belt, Central belt and Texas Gulf Coast. More rain expected.

9-52 a.m.: Oklahoma condition spotted, most cotton very small, warm dry needed. Prospects under million.

10-53 a.m.: Bombay buying at the opening, less hedge selling. Messrs. Volkart Bros., Winterthur, estimate Indian crop 4,970,000.

11-43 a.m.: Between midnight and daylight cold rains Eastern belt, Alabama and Louisiana.

12-53 p.m.: Estimate Texas 3,950,000.

5-12 p.m.: Political uncertainty in the United States and increasing fear Democratic success in elections account for failure of market to respond to unfavourable weather.

8-47 p.m.: Fossicks Bureau estimate crop 10,839,000. Messrs. G. H. McFadden & Bros. estimate 11,099,000. Members of New York Cotton Exchange estimate crop 10,985,000. Messrs. Procter and Gamble estimate crop 10,750,000 bales.

Weekly Government Weather Report rather unfavourable.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Weather unfavourable. Light frost Expecting advance upto Bureau.

Liverpool: Hoover's speech disappointing and considered not much help Republicans. Market idle pending Bureau.

New York: Market unfavourably affected by unsettled political outlook. Continued liquidation notwithstanding United States Government weekly weather report unfavourable and killing frost in the western half of belt. We favour purchases on all reactions, as a substantial advance later in the season is likely.

"Journal of Commerce" estimates crop 11,521,000 bales against last estimate of 11,924,000 bales.

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Agricultural Department Report is expected to be bullish, 11 Millions. Speculative interest dormant. If market declines before the report, think it will be a purchase Short interest is large and will tend to sustain the prices.

Messrs. Devka. Nanjee have received the following cable from Messrs. Harris and Vose. New York:—

Government report Saturday unlikely more than few hundred bales difference from last Bureau report with chances of revision downward but dealing with the crop it is about 6 million bales smaller than last year Present cotton prices about one cent above the depth of depression. Business here is much better Mills and wholesale stocks are small. Retailers are short. Advise purchases at present prices and in any case prefer purchases scale down

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 5.

December	6.99—09
January 1933	7.05—08
March 1933	7.13—11
May 1933	7.25—09
Middling Spot	7 10—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Oct. 5.

October	6.88—12
December	6.97—13
Middling Spot	6.97—13

New York. 10-55 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

January	7.13
March	7.25
May	7.36

New York. Noon Call—

January	7.04
March	7.14
May	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 5.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 31,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain nil.

Day's exports to the Continent 24,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool Oct. 5.

October 1932	5.59	5.60—06
November 1932		5.57—05
December 1932		5.55—06
January 1933	5.53	5.54—06
February 1933		5.54—06
March 1933	5.54	5.54—06
April 1933		5.55—06
May 1933		5.56—06
June 1933		5.56—06
July 1933		5.56—06
August 1933		5 55—06
September		5.55—06
October 1933		5.54—07
Middling Spot		5.86—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 5.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October	7.92
November	7.98
December	7.94
January 1933	8.05
March 1933	8.12
May 1933	8.20
July 1933	8.28
F.G.F. Spot	8.35

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 5.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.40
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.52
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5 64
C. P.—	
Oomra Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.38
Oomra Superfine (No 1 Staple)	5.53
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.68
Bengal Good	4.52
Bengal Fully Good	4 62
Bengal Fine	4.72
Scinde Fully Good	4.62
Scinde Fine	4.72
Scinde Superfine	4.82

LINSEED OIL.
London, Oct. 5.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt: Nov/Dec.sellers 17/7½.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt: Jan/April sellers 18/-.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Next Bureau Report

The third Agricultural Bureau report on the American cotton crop will be issued at 4 p.m (Greenwich time) on Saturday 8th October and the same will be received here at about 9.35 p.m. The Liverpool market will reopen in the afternoon for business between 3 p.m and 3.35 p.m. and again between 4-15 p.m and 5 p.m. The local market will remain open before and after the report till 11-30 p.m. on Saturday.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Jany 393 March 385 May 377.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/ May 214 Liverpool May 5.51 Rs. 26 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York—Broach A May 214—New York May 7.25 Rs. 19¼ at Rs 3.45-7/16 Cross Rate.

Latest Weather Over U. S. A. Cotton Belt

Cold Rains Eastern Belt and Alabama more rain expected.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Oct. 5.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton:—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton:—
Nov/Dec. sellers £12/10/0.
Rapeseed Toko Hull/Continent:
Oct/Nov. sellers £12/7/6.

LINSEED.
London, Oct. 5.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton.
Oct/Nov. sellers £11/2/6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton.
October sellers £8/17/6.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton:
Oct./Nov. sellers £12/5/0.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Oct. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes:—
October quoted 27/3.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes:—
October paid and value 27/3.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.
October paid 27/4½.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels:—No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Oct. 5.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta:
Oct/Dec. sellers per cwt 8/-.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct/Dec. sellers per cwt 8/0-3/4
C and F Karachi:—
Oct/Dec. sellers per cwt 8/0-3/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Oct. 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Suality) Spot:—9

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 5th instant (5-10 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Still favour Bull side and recommend purchases on all easy markets, particularly so before next Bureau."

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Oct. 5.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 1 21/32 p.c
Bank Bills 6 months 1 51/64 p.c
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2 3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2 3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Oct. 5.

T T London on Berlin 14.52 1/2
T T London on Amsterdam 8.58 3/4
T T London on Brussels 24.88
T T London on Madrid 42.28
T T London on Milan 67.34
T T London on Berne 17.91
T T London on Paris 88.15
T T London on Prague 116.56
T T London on New York (Closing rate) 3.45 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Oct. 5.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £13 7/8
Honkong & Shanghai Bank London Register £113
P and O Banking Corporation £7 1/2 nominal.
National Bank of India £42.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £107
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £98 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £52
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £73 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £85 1/4
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £105 1/4
Consols 2½ per cent £73 1/2
War Loan 5 per cent £100 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £107

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Oct. 5.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot:—Sellers 2-17/32.

BOMBAY COTTON

NO TRADING

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

The local forward cotton market was officially open to-day but no business is reported. Several Congress pickets were arrested, to-day, in the cotton market, and the Managing Committee is considering the situation.

In the Mahajan Association Broach A/M opened at Rs. 214/8 and prices improved to Rs. 215.

At this level there was increased long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 212-4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 6.

October	165.00—2.10
January	172.40—1.70
April	176.70—1.50

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Oct. 6.

110 Rotak and Co. Dhuri 164
31 Oshman Suleman Nandgaon 180 3/4
149 Damji Kaliyanji Lukhtar 204 1/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Oct. 6.

Bengal Superfine	180
Bengal Fine	175
Bengal FG	170
Sindh-Punjab Fine	175
Sindh-Punjab FG	170
Wardha-Hingt Fine	200
Nagpur Savner Fine	200
Yeotmal Fine	195
Arvi Fine	195
Ellichpur Fine	195
Amraoti Fine	195
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	195
Mulkapur Fine	185
Khandesh Fine	185
Muthia FG	165
Jalna/Sailu FG	180
Burwah Sanavad FG	190
Ujjain/Shujaulpur FG	190
Broach FG	200/5
Punjab/American	205
Punjab/American mix	195
Cambodia	255
Miraj/Sangli	215
Compta Good	215
Bagalkot	200
Jinja	310
Busoga	320
Kampala	325

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 6.

Linseed May	6 15 0
Market May	5 3 0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Oct. 5.

Refiners indifferent. Sellers are stiff in their quotations there being little incentive one way or the other. We ought to have some reaction.

INDORE MARKETS.

Indore, Oct. 5.

Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co. have issued the following report:—

Seed, Wheat and Cotton:—
Wheat Bombay pass Rs 22, 23.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 20. 21.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18. 19.
Gram Rs. 15, 16
Teelseed Rs. 26, 42.
Linseed bold brown Rs. 20, 21.
Cottonseed Rs. 15, 16.
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10/8.
Wheat Flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs Rs. 11/8
Wheat Flour Ata per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8/6
Wheat Flour Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/12.
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs 75, 85
Cotton Nimari per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 70, 80.
Cotton Broach opening Rs. 218 per candy.
Cotton Broach closing Rs. 221/8 per candy.

SHARE MARKET.

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Rs. 100, 50.
Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 100-12/8-347.
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 100-10/-237.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. Ord.) Rs. 100-12/8-145
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) Rs. 100-7-100.
Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 100-3/8-88.
Rajkumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 100. 30.
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. Rs. 100 20.
Indore Navayuga Mills Ltd. 50-0 12/8.
Binod Mills Ltd. 100-12/8-136.
Hukumchand Jute Rs. 7/8-0. 15.
Bank of Indore Ltd. Rs. 25-0 20/8.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Ready Silver	56	4	0
Aso Delivery	56	4	0
Kartik Delivery	56	8	0
Ready Gold	29	5	0
Sovereigns	18	6	6

LONDON SILVER.
London, Oct. 5.

Silver:—Small offerings.
Spot 17 7/8
Forward 17 15/16

LONDON GOLD.
London. Oct 5.

Bars Gold Fine per oz £5/19/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Oct. 6.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 3|32.
B C Rate D D 1|6 3|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|8 6 November.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 1|8
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 Jan
Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|16.
Banks Buying D D 1 6 7|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1 Oct./Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Jany.
NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 384.
Banks Selling T T 383.
Banks Buying 1|4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 662.
Banks Buying D D 672.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 3|4.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 93.
Banks Buying 60 days 88.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 90.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 117 3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 154 7|8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 64 1|2.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 3.45 3|8 5th inst.
Shanghai|London 1|9 1|16 6th inst.
Japan|London 1|4 1|2 6th inst.
London|Paris 88.12 5th inst.
London|Belgium 24.88 5th inst.
London|Switzerland 17.91 5th inst.
London|Italy 67.35 5th inst.
London|Berlin 14.52 5th inst.
London|Stockholm 19.47 5th inst.
London|Holland 8.60 5th inst. inst.
London|New York 3.45 1|4 5th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady. Dull.
Gold £5-19-4 4th inst; £5-19-4 5th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 11|16 4th inst; 17 7|8 5th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 13|16 4th inst; 17 15|16 5th inst.
Silver New York Ready 27 5|8 4th inst; 27 1|2 5th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 13|16 p.c. 4th inst.; 13|16 p.c. 5th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 3|32 p.c. 4th inst; 1 3|32 p.c. 5th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1|2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 3|4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON METAL
London, Oct. 5.

Copper Braziers £45 1/2
Yellow metal £39
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £15
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £10
Tin English Ingot £153

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 6.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3 1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes	71|2
4 p.c. 1931/36 Conv.	97-8
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	96-8
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	81-6
4 1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	100-0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan	91-0
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	99-12
5 p.c. 1939|44 Loan	100-0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Loan	100-0
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	101-0
5 1|2 p.c. 1938|40 Loan	102-14
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	101-13
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T Bonds	105-0

TAXFREES.

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945|55 Loan	106-10
5 p.c. 1933 Bond s	101-10
6 1|2 p.c. B D L	106-12

STATE LOANS.

	Rs.
5 1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	104-0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	103-2

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

	Rs
4 p.c. B P T 1974	77-0
4 p.c. M Deb. 1974	76-8
5 p.c. M Deb. 1959	91-8
6 p.c. M Deb. 1954	104-8
6 p.c. K P T 1956	104-8
6 1|2 p.c. B I T 1937	104-12

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 6.

F. P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 5/10/32	1638000	1743000
Receipts Yesterday 5/10/32	31000	55000
Exports to date 5/10/32	1240000	756000
Stock at Ports 30/9/32	3662000	3318000
Stock Interior Towns 30/9/32	1572000	945000
Stock Liverpool 30/9/32	783000	177000
Visible Supply 30/9/32	7219000	5779000
Quantity in Sight 30/9/32	2274000	2195000
Quantity out of Sight 30/9/32	1859000	1630000

Bombay Stock Exchange

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION IN STEEL ORDINARIES

General Decline In Prices

Bombay, Oct. 6.

There was heavy long liquidation in Tata Steel Ordinary shares. About four thousand were thrown on an unwilling market which resulted in a sharp decline. The weakness in Steel shares had a salutary effect on other speculative counters and there was a general decline to-day in shares.

There is no special development behind sudden unloading by bull operators, but it is reported that the political situation in America is full of uncertainty and recent developments are in favour of Democratic victory. The split which was reported some time among Democrats does not exist and well-informed circles are viewing the situation with some fears in the near future. Under this state chances are not in favour of any material improvement in the international trade. President Hoover's speech is considered less constructive than expected and yesterday stocks and shares on the Wall Street floor recorded a sharp decline of about 4 dollars. These news influenced unloading in the local market.

Bombay Dyeings sagged to 660. Fazuls finished at 260. Nagpores were done at 268/12 at the close. Bombay Burmas moved around 365. Tata Steel Ordys. weakened at 26 and 2nd Preference came to business at 43/8. Telephones were done at 58/8. Andhras started at 1135 and finished at 1120. Tata Powers fell away to 731-1/4 at the close. Imperial Fully Paids changed hands at 1210.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Oct. 6.

Bombay Dyeing 663, 59, 60, 59.
Century 203, 200, 200-10.
Colaba 78 79.
Crescent 45.
Fazul 272, 68, 71, 69.
Indore 345.
Madhawji 7.
Nagpur 272, 70, 71, 69.
New Great 117, 15.
Pearl 142, 40-10.
Simplex 51-14.
Swadeshi 206, 3.
Burma 356, 54, 53, 54.
Hydro 132, 131-14
Tram 113-2. 12-13.
Deff. 207
Ord. 27-6. 26.
Bundi 14-6.
Indian 175, 73.
Katni Ord. 152.
Alcock 121-14.

TEXTILE SECTION
Bombay, Oct. 6.

Ahmedabad Advance	292/8
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	659/6
Century	200/10
Central India	268/2
Colaba Land	79/6
Crescent	4b
Dawn Mills	485
E. D. Sassoon	0-34
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	78/12
Edward Sassoon	25
Finlay	85
Fazulbhoy	265/10
Gokak	106/4
Hindustan	1575/0
Indian Manufg.	1300/0
Indian Bleaching	150/0
Indore-Malwa	345/0
Kastoorchand	7
Khatau	68/12
Kohinoor	135/0
Lakshmi	965
Morarjee	352/8
Madhavjee	1/8
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	103/12
New City	42/8
New Great	115/0
Pearl	140/10
Phoenix	290
Sholapur	1990/0
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93-8
Sassoon Silk	42/0
Swan	52/8
Simplex	51/14
Swadeshi	203/12
Tata Mills	15
Visnnu	1500

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION

Ahmedabad Electric	125
Andhra Valley Pref.	1120
Andhra Valley Pref.	1050
Bombay Tram Ordy.	112/13
Bombay Tram Pref.	67/4
Broach Electric	9/0
Karachi Electic	150/0
Surat Electric	117/8
Suburban Electric	102
Tata Hydro Ordy.	131/14
Tata Hydro Pref.	106/4
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	107/14
Tata Power Ordy.	731/4
Tata Power Pref.	1150

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown	121/4
Br. Burma Petrol	3/0
Bombay Burma Old	354/6
Bombay Burma New	120/10
Bombay Steamer	212/8
Bombay Telephone	58/8
Bombay 6 1/2 p.c. Deb.	53/4
Bellapur Sugar	135
India Radio Ordy.	300
Indian Radio Defd.	300
Indian Mercantile	29/12
McKenzies	80/0
New India Assurance	19/8
Jupiter Insurance	7
Oriental Insurance	2005
Vulcan Insurance	5/4
Port Canning	575
Scindia Steam	7|15
Tata Construction	54-12
Tata Iron and Steel ordy	26
Tata Iron and S. Defd	205
Tata 1st Pref.	117-8
Tata 2nd Pref	43-8
Tata Oil	16|4

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantej	625
Amritsar Patti Ord	90
Central Provinces	68-8
Dhond Bharamati	70
Gujarat	50/0
Hoshiarpur Doab	63
Larkhana	16-0
Mandra Bhon	55-12
Mymensingh Rebate	67
Mymensingh Gtd.	68
Pachora Jamner	51|8
Sara Singhji	65
Sialkot Narowali	72
Sind Light	45
Tapti Valley	605
Upper Sind Light	70

BANK SECTION

Bank of India	94
Baroda Bank	71-8
Provincial	53|8
Central Bank	18-14
Eastern Bank	65
Imperial F P	1208-12
Imperial P P	297-8
Union Bank	3-11

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	14-6
Gwalior Cement	51-8
Indian Cement	173-12
Katni Cement Ordy	152|8
Katni Cement defd.	525
Punjab Cement Pref	8-8
Punjab Cement Pref.	10/4
Shahabad Cement	178-12
Shivrajpur	17|4
Unitel Cement	75/0

Out of a total of 23687 shares for delivery in October settlement through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous.

Alcock	133
Bombay Dyeing	158
Bundi	3090
Bombay Burma	677
Bombay Steamer	268
Colaba	214
Crescent	248
Century	428
Fazal	547
Indian Cement	256
Kohinoor	714
Indore	311
Katni	245
Nagpur	302
New Great	171
Pearl	123
Pabani	227
Swadeshi	246
Shivrajpur	1710
Tata Steel Or.	5735
Tata Hydro	5958
Tram	1660

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.
Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 400/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 22/ per case..

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 100 per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

	Bales.
Khandesh	75
Central India	678
Barsi-Nugger	34
Berar	401
Dhollera	42
Rajputana	21
Sind-Punjab	111
Compta-Dharwar	967
Westerns-Northerns	492
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	200
	Cwts.
Wheat &	22,361
Linseed	4,807
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	451
Gingellyseed	614
Poppyseed	122
Groundnuts	12,769
Castorseed	7,676
Rice	1,586
Myrabollams	1,283
Cottonseed	4,232
Mowraseed	358
Gram	679
Joowar	520
Maize	2
Barley	124
Bajree	2,202
	Tons.
Coal	117

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/12 Highest Rs. 33/15 Lowest Rs. 33/9/6 Closing Rs. 33/12

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 33/13 Highest Rs. 34/3 Lowest Rs. 33/10 Closing Rs. 33/14/6

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Aasoe, Sud 8, 1988.
Muslim—Jamadil Akhar 6, 1351.
Parsi—Ardibehesht 1, 1302.
Sunrise—6h 30m.
Sunset—6h. 24m.
Hightide—5-44, 17-28.
Lowtide—12-38; 23-5.
Phase of the Moon—First quarter to-day (Friday) 1h. 35m. a.m. Full Moon 14th Oct. 6h 48m. p.m. Last Quarter 22nd Oct. 10h 44m. p.m.

SATURDAY, October 8.

S.S. Viceroy of India, with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.
Prize distribution of Vanita Vishram Institutions. Sir C. J. Hall, 5 p.m. Sir P. Thakurdas, presiding.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

THATHI.—Rao Bahadur Dayabhai Surajlal, I.S.O., J.P., retired Chief Accounts Officer, Custom, Salt and Opium, died in the morning of 6th October at his residence Cutch Castle, Chowpati Bombay.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Lasca of the Rio Grande" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Blue Danube." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Tabu" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Hell Divers". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Arsene Lupin." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Palmy Days" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Sec Kid" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE PALACE—"Women of all Nations" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME: 12 noon, Selection of Gramophone Records; 7 p.m., "Navroz" in Light Music and B. S. Hoogan (Violin Solo); 9 p.m., News in Hindi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

BAI GANGUBAI V. S. CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month (September) was 2,504, out of whom 1271 were males and 1,233 females of all castes and creeds. 825

MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY: The total number of patients treated in this dispensary in August and September last was 1,618, of whom 1,222 were males and 396 females.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION:—At a meeting of the Union to be held in the S.T.C. Hall at 6 p.m. to-day (Friday) Miss S. Panandikar of the Secondary Training College, Bombay will open a discussion on "The Place of English in the School Syllabus."

"C" WARD PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of "C" Ward will be held to consider the question of removal of Untouchability in the 'C' Ward today (Friday), at 8 p.m. (S. T.) in Hirabaug, near C.P. Tank under the presidentship of Sit. Gobardhandass Gokuldass Morarji Shrimati Kamla Nehru, Shri Kanta Ben Khandwala, Sjt. M.N. Talpate, Prof. Rao and Sit. Narayan Kajrolkar will speak in the meeting.

No Truck With Communal Representation

BOLE'S BILL UNDER FIRE

CITY FATHERS' MONSTER PROTEST

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday by an overwhelming majority expressed their protest against the Bill of Rao Bahadur Bole, which recently passed through the Bombay Legislative Council reserving seats for the Depressed Classes.

Mr. J.B. Boman Behram referring to the failure of Dr. Solanki being elected to the Schools Committee which Mr. Bole had made a grievance of, said that Dr. Solanki was so much indifferent to his own election that he did not attend the Corporation meeting on the day of election. Then it was laid down by the late Sir P.M. Mehta, the Father of Local Self-Government that no member should be returned to the statutory committee, unless he had municipal experience of at least three years.

Miss Shantabai Daundkar was not elected to the Schools Committee, as she stood for election on the very day she entered the Corporation Hall. Mr. Boman Behram regretted that the bill of Mr. Bole had sown seeds of discord and disturbed the peaceful atmosphere.

NEED FOR ANOTHER BILL.

Mr. C.W.E. Arbuthnot blamed the Corporation for not enforcing their opinion upon the Government in time against the Bill. He, however, suggested that to nullify this Bill, another Bill should be brought forward by some other member in the Legislative Council, changing the constitution of the Schools Committee and bringing it on the level of the Standing Committee, so that Government may nominate, if they so desired, members of the Depressed Classes on the Schools Committee.

"NO DINNER TO GOVERNOR."

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta thought that the bill should have been sent to the Select Committee or public opinion should have been invited on it. Nothing of the kind was done by the Government. The Bombay Legislative Council, he said, was the most reactionary of all the Councils in India. It was a notorious fact that many Councillors during Poona session were the guests of the Ministers.

Mr. Mehta asked how these councillors who lived under the roofs of the Ministers and enjoyed their hospitality could be independent? He thought that there was the inspiration of the Government behind this bill. Mr. Bole who introduced the bill was not a leader of the depressed class, or of the backward class. Nor was he a Labour leader. He was a landlord and a business man, holding licen se for tobacco and perhaps for toddy too, though of the latter, he was not sure. (Laughter).

In conclusion, Mr. Jamnadas urged the House not to talk of boycott and non-co-operation, in which he did not believe, as they did no good to the country, but he suggested to the Mayor not to offer the social hospitality to the head of the Government who had flouted Corporation's opinion.

Mr. A.R. Dimtimkar in further supporting the proposition said that the Schools Committee, as an encouragement, had reduced the per centage of pass marks for the Depressed and Backward Classes.

EQUAL CHANCES TO ALL.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh said that in the Corporation, there had never been any communalism, at the time of the appointment of the acting Governor in Bombay the question for the appointment of the Mahomedan Councillor was moved by few Hindus on principle. Although the bill had passed, the discussion was useful, as it will prevent the future fouling of the constitution of the Municipal Corporation. The friction that Government supported the depressed classes and the high class Hindus opposed their interest had to be demolished. As a matter of fact the whole movement for the emancipation of depressed classes was started by high class Hindus. Not to go back to very ancient times the names of Ranade, Agarkar, Telang and Chandavarkar will always be remembered as the pioneers of this movement. Even the Brahmin Sabha of Bombay braved going to the courts in admitting depressed classes to their hall only three years ago while all that officialdom had done was to admit the Untouchables to wait on their tables, the Peshwas of Poona had created kingdoms of the Backward Classes in Central India. How many Knights had the Government created from the depressed classes, asked the Doctor?

NO FAVOURITISM.

Continuing, he said, that if the resolution had been to ask the Government to exercise his veto it would have been his pleasure to oppose it, as he held very strongly that whatever was passed by the Council or Assembly should not be vetoed by the Governor or Governor-General.

There should not be any disqualification for any caste or creed, but ignorance and illiteracy should not be made special grounds for favouring any community, whether in corporation or council. In the country equal chances for all but no favouritism or nepotism.

Prof. V.G. Rao, Chairman of the Schools Committee was the last speaker and he also expressed his resentment that the bill was passed, although the Schools Committee had unanimously condemned it.

The proposition of Mr. Mody, which he moved on Tuesday last, expressing Corporation's emphatic protest against the bill was then put to vote and carried by 42 votes against 3, all the Mahomedan members voting for the resolution.

POONA LAND-LORD'S APPEAL

High Court Reserves Judgment

ALLEGED MURDER OF MISTRESS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Judgmen. was reserved by Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court in the appeal filed by Ramchandra Shankersheth Urvane, a rich landlord of Poona who was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Poona for the alleged murder of his mistress. Arguments were concluded in this case on Thursday. Along with this appeal was also heard the rule issued by the High Court against the accused to show cause why the sentence should not be enhanced to that of death in view of the gravity of the offence.

Mr. S. G. Velinker, with Mr. S. G. Patwardhan, defended the accused. Mr. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

DEFENCE PLEA.

It was submitted for defence that it was not proved that it was the accused who had killed the woman, and that the skeleton recovered was not proved to be that of the deceased.

In reply, it was contended for the Crown that there was no reason to disbelieve the evidence of the accuseds' wife Lilavati who was locked up by the accused to prevent her from giving out the information about the murder. Lilavati had deposed that she had seen the dead body.

UIFE'S EVIDENCE CORROBORATED.

Her evidence had been corroborated by Raghunath, a dependant of the accused's father, who was another important witness for the prosecution. There was no truth in the defence contention that the witnesses were tutored or threatened by the police. Further, medical evidence had conclusively proved that the bones recovered were those of a woman 26 years old, which was the age of the deceased. The identity of the deceased was further established by the fact that the nose ring recovered with the bones was similar to the one which, according to witnesses, the deceased usd to wear.

Their lordship reserved judgment.

MURDER CHARGE FAILS

Accused Acquitted.

At the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Broomfield acquitted Sakuralli Syed Farjanalli and Jagannath Jasoda who were charged with murder.

The first accused was a hawker in ready made clothes, at the Esplanade maidan. The deceased Abdulla Badruddin and his son Mahmad Sakur Abdulla were also plying the same trade.

ALTERCATION.

On 16th June last at about 7-30 p.m., the police cleared the maidan of all the hawker. As the deceased and his son were still on the maidan, the accused, it was stated, suspected then to be at the bottom of the police interference. An altercation followed in which, it was alleged, the deceased received serious injuries, as a result of which he died.

The jury having found both the accused not guilty, his lordship acquitted them.

Ellore Temple Thrown Open.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

An important temple at Ellore was thrown open to Harijans to-day by its owner.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

(Special Service for the "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, October 6

Previous closing	3.45-1/2
To-day's closing	3.45-15/16

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, October 6.

Previous closing	3.45-1/2
To-day's opening	3.45-3/8
To-day's closing	3.45-15/16

ADVANCE KHADI

Insurance Companies Welcome Decision

Sjt. Jerajani issues the following appeal:—

To fulfil the pledge of Bombay to sell Khadi worth Rs. 3 lakhs, the Indian Insurance Companies have decided to help the A I S A in Khadi sales.

The Insurances Companies have accordingly decided that:—

1. The numerous Insurance Agents and Brokers should begin the canvassing of Khadi order from to-day (Thursday) upto October 16.

2. The Policy-holders of the Insurance Companies should render best help to fulfil the quota of the Companies in Khadi sales.

3. The staff of the Insurance Companies also should help best in realizing the promised quota of the Insurance Companys by using their influence.

4. The last day of the Khadi Week Oct. 16, should be observed by the Insurance Coys. as the "Indian Insurance Companies Day."

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The ladies' batches of the Gandhi Seva Sena will visit the following places:—

1. Khadak Leather Goods Merchants.
2. Harness Merchants of Bhendi Bazar.
3. The staff of the Indian Insurance Companies will also begin to canvass orders.

APPEAL TO SOUTH INDIANS.

The South Indian population is fast increasing in Bombay. In view of that fact the A I S A takes this opportunity to appeal to their sense of sympathy to buy only Khaddar cloth instead of any other cloth which they purchase, according to their custom, in the Diwalee Holidays.

HARIJAN WOMEN IN GAMDEVI TEMPLE

Old Lady's Lead

A meeting was held in the Sabhamandap of Shri Narmadeshwar Temple, Gamdevi, on Tuesday. About a dozen Harijan women were present along with a number of other caste Hindu women residing at Gamdevi. After the prayer, speeches were made by several speakers, amongst whom was an elderly orthodox lady who spoke on the necessity of recognising the Harijans as belonging to the Hindu fold and told a very impressive story about Aknath and his dinner party to the Harijans.

One of the Harijan women thanked the audience and the authorities of the temples had expressed joy that the time has come when they could freely mix and take 'darshan' in the temples along with other caste Hindus. After 'Bhajan' and 'Darshan' of Shri Shankar by offering flowers, 'Prasad' was distributed and all the assembled ladies were taken to the adjoining Shri Gamdevi temple for 'Darshan'. There also, flowers were offered to the goddess. The National Anthem was sung and the meeting dispersed.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT
New York, October 6.

Previous closing rate	7.05
To-day's opening rate	7.04
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	7.04
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION:
April/May Rs. 214.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY SETTLEMENT
Liverpool, October 6.

Previous closing rate	5.54
To-day's opening rate	5.48
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing rate	5.50
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, October 6.

Silver Ready	17-11/16
Lower	3/16
Silver Forward	17-13/16
Lower	3/16

Market: India and China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, October 6.

	Rs.	a.	p.
1st settlement	55	14	0
2nd settlement	55	15	0
3rd settlement	56	2	0
Gold	29	5	0
Guinea	18	6	6

OPENING TO-DAY!

THE CAPITOL

BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M. TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M

ROMANCE! THRILLS! LAUGHS!

WALLACE BEERY
CLARK GABLE

A GEORGE HILL Production

A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER TRIUMPH!

With what a cast! CONRAD NAGEL, DOROTHY JORDAN, MARJORIE RAMBEAU, CLIFF EDWARDS, MARIE PREVOST ECLIPSES ANYTHING YOU'VE SEEN BEFORE!

Your Last Chance

TO SEE

PALMY DAYS

WITH

EDDIE CANTOR

TO-DAY ONLY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10.

PATHE CINEMA

SUICIDE OR MURDER?

Mystery Of Old Parsi's Death

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mystery surrounds the death of an aged Parsi, Kavasji Bhikaji Daruwalla (60), who was living at Wellington Street, Dhobi Talao, and had lately retired from railway service.

At about 6 a.m. to-day information was received by Inspector Bird, of the Esplanade police station, that a Parsi was lying dead in his bed. The inspector on examination of the room, found Daruwalla lying in his bed. A blood-stained knife was seen lying near a window a little distance away. A letter was also obtained by the police from the room, addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, intimating to him that Daruwalla was tired of life and was therefore committing suicide. The police are, however, making enquiries as they think it improbable that Daruwalla could have thrown the clasp-knife out after inflicting wounds upon himself.

Sir M. Iqbal On Bombay Parleys

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

With reference to a press report about talks at Bombay to modify the Communal Award, Sir Muhammad Iqbal, President, Muslim Conference, has sent the following message to Seth Abdulla Harroon:—"The moment is very critical and demands the united Muslim front. Proposals must come from the other side."—A. P.

Weekly Khadi And Swadeshi Bazar

Under the auspices of the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee there will be a Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday and Sunday from 4 to 8-30 p.m.

Arrests In Belgaum

BELGAUM, Oct. 5.
(By Mail).

Nine persons who were arrested in the Gokak Taluka (Belgaum District) were produced yesterday afternoon before Mr. R. N. Pandit, First Class Magistrate, Belgaum, with special Ordinance powers, on charges under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Section 144 of the Indian Penal Code and were remanded to custody.—A. P.

THE RIALTO

LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE FAMOUS NOVEL MYSTERY DRAMA

ARSENE LUPIN

co-starring

JOHN and LIONEL BARRYMORE

—TO-MORROW—

THE FIRST ALL-TALKING PICTURE OF

TOM MIX AND TONY IN RIDER OF DEATH VALLEY

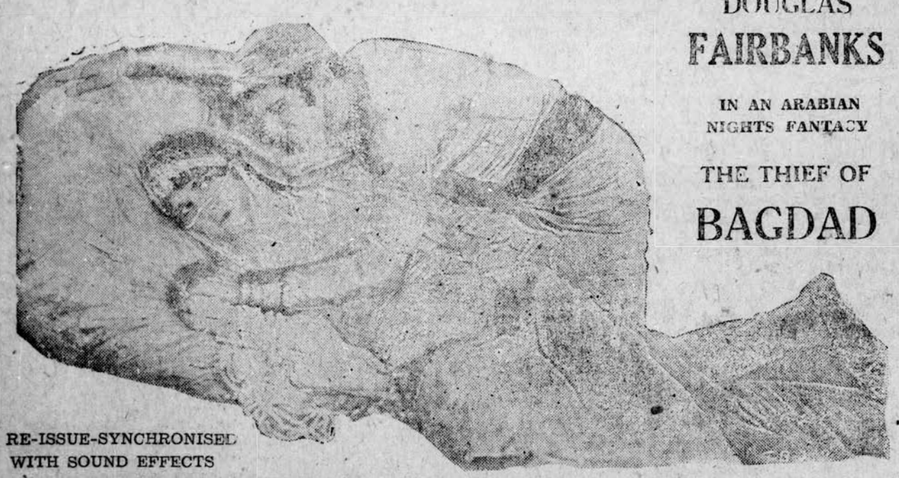
A daredevil hero—a brave woman—a gallant horse—lined up together against terrific odds

A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Also A First Run Comedy of SLIM SUMMERVILLE

PATHE CINEMA

TO-MORROW AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10.



DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN AN ARABIAN NIGHTS FANTASY

THE THIEF OF BAGDAD

RE-ISSUE-SYNCHRONISED WITH SOUND EFFECTS

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1932

THE RIGHT DECISION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation did the right thing in registering an emphatic protest against any scheme which gives strength to the reactionary forces of Communalism or Separatism in the affairs of the City. But there will be considerable regret over the prolonged wrangle, which has gone on in the Bombay Municipal Corporation at the last four meetings of that body. Much as we condemn Mr. S.K. Bole, we blame the Minister for Local Self-Government even more for his "neutrality" in a matter which "introduces a new principle" and gives statutory sanction to it.

HARMFUL TO NATIONAL UNITY.

The Minister, if he had the cause of Local Self-Government at heart, ought not to have countenanced such a Bill and should have helped its defeat. The Government themselves must bear their share of the blame in this matter for tacitly consenting to it. The fact that the Governor has refused to accede to the request of the Corporation not to give his assent to a Bill which cuts at the very roots of National Unity in this country, particularly in a city like Bombay, proves that he is ready to carry out the Premier's policy of division on communal and sectional basis.

PAST FOLLY.

While we congratulate the Mayor for maintaining a scrupulously fair and dignified attitude throughout and holding fast to first principles, we cannot congratulate some other members who took part in the lengthy debate in the Corporation. Mr. S.K. Bole was right in a sense when he said that on account of the refusal, persistent refusal, of the Corporation to lower the franchise, he was compelled to bring forward such a Bill. However wrong it may be to take up such an attitude, it is a fact that time and again the Corporation has thrown out any and every effort to liberalise its constitution.

When Mr. Vithalbhai Patel was a member of the Corporation he repeatedly brought forward such resolutions in the Corporation, but he was ridiculed. He wanted adult franchise, but he could get no support. When the Government of Sir George Lloyd wanted to reduce the franchise to Rs. 10, the Corporation opposed it, though it had ultimately to accept it. The argument that members of the Depressed Classes are incapable of helping the deliberations of the Schools Committee is as silly as futile, when we consider the personnel of that committee. It was most reprehensible to say that if these persons worked on the Schools Committee there would be a distinct fall in the standard of morality and efficiency.

WRONG POLICY.

But Mr. Bole must realise that he cannot kill the communal spirit in the Corporation by importing more of it into that body. Neither will his opponents succeed in their object by making the Municipal Corporation the stronghold of vested interests in the city. We have no desire to lengthen the catalogue of the grievances of the backward classes, but they are there all the same. Let us remember that the major part of the Corporation's income comes out of the pockets of the poor and yet one member after another in that body gets up and speaks in a patronising tone that the Corporation is spending Rs. 32 lakhs on primary education! How much has it spent on removing slums, in improving the lot of the poor, and in lightening their burdens? Only by proving to the Backward and Depressed Classes that their interests are in safe hands can the richer classes in the Corporation convince them of their 'bona fides.'

FIRST PRINCIPLES.

Condemn the Bole Bill by all means; condemn the Minister too, and the Government, but some of the opponents of the measure did not improve their case by taking up a superior attitude. All the talk of boycotting the Schools Committee is silly. The Corporation must always take its stand on first principles. The Bill is a portent and if the Corporation is wise, it will take a timely warning and secure a truly democratised constitution.

NO FAVOURITISM.

Fortunately, the debate was carried on yesterday in a manner which took a broad-minded view of the whole question. The suggestion made by one of the speakers that the best method of nullifying the Bole Bill was to bring forward another measure in the Legislature, changing the constitution of the Schools Committee, is admirable. Another member performed a real public service by emphasising the fact that the movement for the emancipation of the Depressed Classes owed not a little to caste Hindus like Ranade, Chandavarkar, Telang and Agarkar. Ignorance and illiteracy must not be made the grounds for favouring a particular class or community and the Corporation did well to condemn a measure which is a negation of true democratic advance.

Not For India's Benefit

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty and Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon, Indian nominees of the Government of India to the Ottawa Conference, who returned to India this week, naturally praise the trade agreement with Great Britain to which they have committed themselves. But realising that the agreement has received little or no support from the country, whose views they claimed to represent, they say that the people will be in a better position to form a correct opinion when the full report submitted by them will have been published by the Government of India.

WHY THIS DELAY.

Such particulars about the agreement as have been already available are enough to condemn it, but it is surprising that Government have not yet published the full report, though the agreement is to be submitted to the Legislative Assembly for ratification next month. Even in the absence of the full report, Indian businessmen and economists have repeatedly exposed the danger of the agreement to India if it is ratified by the Assembly. A prominent member of the Indian business community recently remarked in an analysis, of the agreement: "On purely economic grounds it is clear that the bargain has been most inequitable and unjust. India has suffered both ways in quality as well as in quantity. Our industries are likely to be hit, our surplus of exports is likely to be jeopardised and the burden likely to be great." That view has been shared by most Indian businessmen, but it is a pity that only a few of them took the trouble to place before the laymen or the average citizen all the necessary facts and figures in a concise and clear manner.

USEFUL PUBLICATION.

That work, however, has now been done by Prof. C. N. Vakil of the Bombay University School of Economics and Mr. M. C. Munshi, who have just published a valuable pamphlet bearing the title: "The Ottawa Trade Agreement". The forty pages of the pamphlet are packed with ample facts and figures on the subject and will prove most helpful as much to businessmen and politicians as to the average citizen. Considering the labour and cost of compiling the various statistical tables with which the pamphlet abounds, its price of ten annas cannot be said to be high.

ONE-SIDED AGREEMENT.

The main conclusions of the pamphlet are as follows: The additional market which the United Kingdom will be able to capture in India is estimated at 33 crores. But the preference to Britain in the shape of higher taxation of non-British goods will mean heavy additional taxation in this country. Moreover, the displacement of our import trade with other countries to the extent of 33 crores will reduce their capacity to take our exports and in some cases ill will may be created. On the other hand India is likely to get an additional market of 13 crores in the United Kingdom by accepting the agreement But this will be brought about mainly by a diversion of our trade from other countries to the United Kingdom and therefore it will not lead to increased production in the country. Nor will the diversion be adequate compensation for our reduced exports to non-British countries.

THE MYTH.

The familiar argument about Britain not patronising Indian goods, urged also by Mr. Shanmukhan Chetty, is met by the counter-argument that the United Kingdom is not likely to restrict our exports as most of them are required either for essential consumption or for industrial purposes; and that the United Kingdom, being interested in retaining the Indian market for her own existence, will be compelled to take adequate quantities ofour exports.

These conclusions are supported by unassailable facts and figures, presented in a lucid convincing manner. The authors have exploded the myth of reciprocal gain and prove that while Britain gains a great deal more than she may lose, India's position is entirely the reverse. It is to be hoped that the Legislative Assembly will be wise and patriotic enough to safeguard Indian interests first and foremost against the attempts of the Government, who for obvious reasons are interested in securing ratification of the Ottawa deal, by the Legislature.

A TRUE STORY

The offiial reply to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's question in the Assembly confines the accuracy of a story which we heard some time ago but which would seem incredible but for official confirmation. The story is about a vegetable seller and the District Magistrate of Midnapore. The Magistrate served the following notice on the vegetable seller:—

"Whereas it appears that you, Balai Guchhait, of village Chilmara, have been for a long time in the habit of selling vegetables daily in Anandpur Bazaar; and whereas either of your free will or by some outside influence, you have ceased selling vegetables in Anandpur, which action is prejudicial to the public peace, therefore under Section 4 of Ordinance G of 1932, I direct that you for one month from date of receipt of this notice will sell vegetables at least twice a week in Anandpur and will report yourself each time you visit Anandpur to the Sub-Registrar of Anandpur.

If a prize were to be awarded for the most freakish notice, it would probably go to the Midnapore Magistrate. But we cannot be too sure of that in these days.

GLIMPSES INTO A DEPRESSING DOCUMENT

Indian Consumers' Depleted Purchasing Power

(BY OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual review of the trade of India in 1931-32 published by the Government shows imports of Rs. 125.72 lakhs and exports of Rs. 160,55 lakhs of private merchandise, leaving an excess of net exports of Rs. 34,83 lakhs against Rs. 62,05 in the previous year

THE EXODUS.

For the first time since 1921-22 this country has become a heavy exporter of gold, the total exports amounting to Rs. 61 crores during the year under review Net exports of gold reached a total of Rs 58 crores while there was a net import of silver to the extent of Rs. 2½ crores. The net exports of private treasure including currency notes were valued at Rs. 55-2/3 crores.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of Rs. 90 crores in 1931-32 as compared with Rs. 38 crores in the preceding year and Rs. 42 crores in pre-war quinquennium. This large increase was due to the heavy exports of gold. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was minus Rs. 34 crores as against plus Rs. 8 lakhs in the preceding year

ITS CAUSES.

For centuries past India has been regarded as one of the most important consumers of precious metals and exports of gold were comparatively small. In 1931-32, however, exports mounted up to over 8 million fine ounces valued at about Rs. 61 crores of which gold to the value of Rs. 59 crores which exported during the period from 21st September to the end of the year. The causes of this extraordinary efflux of gold have been suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain and depreciation of the pound to which the rupee is linked. Sterling price of gold in London was raised much above the price fixed by Statute and this offered strong inducement to the sale of gold largely held in private stocks and ruined economic conditions of agriculturists forced sales of ornaments what is called as "Distress Gold". Price of gold which was quoted Rs. 21-3-6 during the early part of the year rose to Rs. 31/2 on the 9th December, the highest quotation for the last ten years.

SLOUGH OF DEPRESSION.

The year 1931-32 has been even more disastrous than 1930-31, a year of unparalleled economic collapse throughout the world. International trade has been utterly disrupted. The gold standard had to be abandoned by most countries and all the previous international financial settlements regarding reparations and War debts have been thrown into the melting pot. Each of the perplexing maladies from which all commerce in all countries has suffered since the War appears to have reached a climax and entered upon a critical phase in the year under review. In 1931 the problem which came to the forefront was the intolerable burden and strain imposed on the debtor countries by the disastrous fall in prices and by the concentration of gold in a few countries which rendered it very difficult to make payments to the creditor countries.

The increasing difficulty of sending more exports due to the fall in prices and to the tariff barriers led to exports of gold from the debtor countries.

INDIA TO BRITAIN'S RESCUE.

The rumbling of the storm was distinctly heard in the earlier part of the year 1931 but it swept down in all its fury during the later part of the year. In August Great Britain began to feel the effects of the financial crisis in Central Europe. The financial crisis in England developed rapidly because foreign creditors tried to withdraw their London balances while loans to Central Europe were more or less frozen. Every attempt was made to save pound sterling from departing from gold and large temporary loans were taken both from America and France, but the tide could not be stemmed and by the third week of September Great Britain was forced to suspend the gold standard. This state of affairs forced India to follow suit by linking rupee to the pound. It was at this period of the crisis that India exported large quantities of gold.

HEAVY DECLINE IN PRICES.

The disastrous fall in prices which started in October 1929 continued unabated till September 1931. At the end of that month suspension of gold standard by England this country arrested the fall of prices as expressed in the currency of this country and since then prices have shown some slight increase. This increase is merely a reflection of the depreciation of the currency in terms of gold. Gold prices as such, that is expressed in any currency unit which still commands the same weight of gold as formerly, continued on the downward trend.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day

Labour Party's Programme.

If the Labour Party met with such a disaster in the last British general election it was due to its pusillanimity and its refusal to face realities. Socialists who cannot practise what they preach have no use for this world and it is men like Mr. Henderson who have brought the Labour Party to its present condition. The slogan of the Party ought to be socialism not in our own times, as some console themselves, but immediately. Only Russia had the courage to do so, in spite of the general hostility of Capitalism. It is now notorious that Capitalism is played out and America and even England are best examples of it. It has failed to meet the emergency which it created, and the present depression has merely driven it into a corner. Everywhere there is starvation, in spite of money being cheap and food and the other commodities being cheaper still. In some countries they cannot gather the grain which has ripened in the fields and in others they destroy millions of pounds of coffee, while people are starving across the border.

It's Never Too Late To Mend.

The only way for the Labour Party to survive the tremendous onslaughts of Capitalism is to have an honest Socialist programme for immediate use and not for posterity. It is gratifying, therefore, that in spite of Mr. Henderson's timid advice, the Labour Conference decided that "Definite Socialist Legislation must be immediately promulgated, irrespective of Party consequences." Sir Charles Trevelyn was President of the Board of Education, but resigned in disguest at Mr. MacDonald's double dealing and leanings towards Capitalism. Mr. Henderson is a master-hand at procrastination, but we believe that it is far better to go down with an honest and sincere programme before the Party, than half-hearted, worn out second-hand ideas borrowed from the fast disappearing Liberal Party. Honesty is the best policy whether in trade or party politics and it is not too late for Labour to realise it. We hope it will not run away from the implications of the new policy when the time comes for it to put it into practice!

No Quarter To Untouchability.

The Erode Municipal Council is reported to have unanimously passed a resolution that no hotels should be given license if they refuse to allow admission to Adi Dravidas and that all the public roads and wells in the town be thrown open to that community. Reports like these come from various places and are indicative of the determination of the people to get rid of untouchability immediately at all cost. Untouchability is most virulent in South India and therefore reformers there have planned an elaborate campaign against that evil. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari assisted by Babu Rajendra Prasad, has already inaugurated the campaign and Pandit Malaviya himself is expected to visit Kerala soon in this connection. The initiative in this matter should not be left solely to leaders. If the humblest caste Hindus only touch the Adi-Dravidas openly and also allow these to touch them, if this simple thing which requires no extensive propaganda, is done by many, the throwing open of temples to the Adi-Dravidas cannot be long delayed

"Advance" Puja Number.

The Puja number of "Advance" is an interesting and instructive publication covering a wide range of subjects. Some of the notables articles are "The People and the State" by Prof. S. C. Ray of the Calcutta University, "Post-war Monetary Practice" by Dr. J. P. Niyogi, "[illegible]at Men Who Outgrew Environments" by Shrimati Santi Priya Bose, "Airway of the Future" by Aviator Biren Roy, and "Is Woman Getting Unsexed"? by Shrimati Sushama Sen Gupta. All the articles except a brief one on Sun-wrinkles are written by Bengalis, a fact due less to provincialism than to the super-abundance of varied literary talent in Bengal. The Puja number is profusely illustrated and is very cheap for two annas.

MUSLIM DEMANDS IN BENGAL

The Way Out

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I was glad to read in the evening papers the news about the postponement of the departure of Mr. Shaukat Ali to America.

Mr. Shaukat Ali has put forwarded as basis for discussion late Mr. Mohamad Ali's thirteen points. One thing that strikes most in those thirteen points is that Mr. Mohomad Ali was for some sort of joint dectorates. It is not unlikely that in the present change, of circumstances in the country, he would have been wholeheartedly for joint electorates

I would like to make the following suggestion. As at present decided by the Premier, Bengal is to have 250 seats, out of which 51 seats are to be reserved for special interests some of whom are over-represented. But I will restrict myself for the present to the two communities the Moslems and the Hindus. The census report of 1931 shows that the Moslems are in majority in the proportion of 9 to 7; the Moslem population is 774,92624 and the Hindu population is 215,70624. On the basis of figures given above Moslems should have 112 and Hindus 87. The actual seats alloted are 119 to Moslems 80 to Hindus. It will thus be seen that the Hindus are seven seats less already. On the other hand to secure absolute majorities for Moslems they require seven more seats.

Seventeen seats are allowed to the Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians and Europeans, which is more than they deserve. Besides these there are 32 seats for the special constituencies—such as labour, landlords, commerce and university.

Hindus should help the Moslems to secure the seven seats from these special interests which are alloted the 51 seats. This will help the solution of the problem by securing the Moslems the necessary majority.—Yours, etc.,

D. D. SATHAYE.

Bombay, October 6.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster)

The managing agency system came in recently for severe criticism at the hands of the Bombay Shareholders' Association in connection with the Cotton Textile Tariff Enquiry. I wonder if it is yet sufficiently widely known why the Shareholders' Association went in for such a laboured investigation of the working of the managing agency system in relation to the cotton textile industry in Bombay. I understand that the motive to action was supplied by Mr. H. P. Mody, the Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, who, writing once to the "Times of India" challenged critics of the Bombay mill industry to take up the role of the prosecutor.

* * * *

It is in answer to this challenge that the Bombay Shareholders' Association produced before the Cotton Textile Tariff Board this year evidence of a character which could not be impeached and which has shaken the very roots of the managing agency system. I have seen it stated that the 'raison de'etre' for the managing agency system, however bad it may be, lies in the necessity for financing industrial concerns. One has only to study the Memorandum and Replies presented by the Bombay Shareholders' Association to be disillusioned on this point. Not only have the managing agents failed in a large number of cases, to find the working finance for their companies but also in a good number of cases the weak financial position of the managing agents has adversely reacted on the credit of the companies under their control.

* * * *

Granting for the sake of argument that the managing agent plays the important role of finding working capital for his company, it stands to reason that in those companies where the necessity for such finance does not exist, the existence of the managing agent is not possible to justify. Take, for insstance, the case of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. I find from the Report of this company for the year ended 30th June 1932 that the managing agents obtain a commission of a little over Rs. 77,000. This is a company which has more than Rs. 55 lacs lying invested in Government securities. As far as one can see, there is no possibility in the future of the company exhausting all this unemployed capital and requiring the agents to find additional working capital. It is a company where the day-to-day work is carried on by heavily paid officers of the company. It is a company where none of the four partners of the agency firm is known to put in active work day-in-day-out and still the industry which is admittedly passing through very difficult times is being penalised to the tune of Rs. 77,000 by the managing agents' commission

* * * *

We hear these days a lot about the need for protecting the infant industries of this country. There is a cry from every corner on grounds of patriotism and nationalism to support national industries. The grant of very handsome protection to the sugar industry of India has been found at least in one recent case to be exploited by our capitalists by floating companies on the basis of perpetuating the managing agency system. I propose to show some time next week how the protection granted to the cement industry has been working to the benefit mainly of certain capitalists who have managed to acquire a hold over the industry.

* * * *

Time has, therefore, come when the public ought to be very chary about these appeals made on grounds of promoting national industries. By all means promote national industries, but let such conditions be established for the growth of industries in this country that the burden which is placed on the consumer is a burden which is not exclusively borne by him for the benefit of a selected circle of capitalists. It is now incumbent upon our legislators that in any scheme of protection that is placed before them, they should insist that the managing agency system should be abolished for the industry which is sought to be protected. In cases like the Scindia Steam Navigation Company where, I understand, efforts are being made to secure the good offices of Government for obtaining a satisfactory working arrangement between this company and the rival companies, I suggest that Government should make it a condition of their assistance that the managing agency system should be abolished.

AMALGAMATION OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND MUNICIPALITY

Plea For Financial Assistance From Government To Meet Liability

MR. MEYER NISSIM EXPLAINS PROVISIONS OF DRAFT BILL

Mr. Meyer Nissim, chairman of the Improvement Committee on Thursday moved for adoption the report of the committee in regard to the amalgamation of the Bombay Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality. Mr Meyer Nissim after giving brief history of the improvement Trust which was started in 1898, referring to the report or the draft bill said:—

DRAFT BILL EXPLAINED.

A provision has been made in the draft bill for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner to be styled as Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements) and his salary is fixed at Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000. The Corporation had made it clear that there was no necessity of a special provision of this kind as they, under section 55 of the Municipal Act, had power to appoint more than one Deputy Commissioner. What they had asked for was that in the event of the present Chief Officer of the Trust being appointed a Deputy Commissioner, his salary may be Rs. 2,000. The Committee have therefore dropped the special provision with regard to the Deputy Commissioner (Improvements) and have retained the provision for the grant of a maximum salary of Rs. 2,000 to the present Chief Officer in the event of his being appointed Deputy Commissioner.

ESTATE AGENT.

In the draft bill provision has been made for the appointment of an Estate Agent or a Land Manager, or an Estate Agent and a Land Manager. The Committee have suggested the deletion of this provision as they do not think that there is any necessity for having a statutory officer of that designation. If such a post be found necessary the Corporation can create one under the powers vested in them.

TRUSTS ANNUAL INCOME.

The Corporation had represented that lands specified in Schedule C and E of the Trust Transfer Act should vest absolutely in the Municipality. This request has not been complied with. As pointed out in the representation made by the Corporation, in the year 1906 the value of these lands came to about Rs. 9-1/2 lakhs. After a good deal of investment on these lands the Trust at present realises about Rs. 5,13,000 by way of income. If the request of the Corporation is not granted, the lands described in these Schedules will revert to Government after 99 years in a development stage yielding to them substantial amounts of revenue without Government having incurred any capital expenditure on them. As it is not fair to the city which has contributed to the development of these lands that it should not get the benefit of the investments on these lands, the Committee have recommended that the Corporation should pass on Government the necessity of vesting all these lands absolutely in the Municipality.

ANOMALOUS PROVISIONS.

The provisions of Clause 19 (b) of the bill as to the leasing or selling of immoveable properties are rather anomalous. According to the wording in the bill a sale of property for a period in excess of 7 years will require the sanction of the Corporation irrespective of the rent involved while a lease in perpetuity involving rent of not more than Rs. 3,000 per annum can be sanctioned by the Improvements Committee. This anomaly has been removed and the powers of sanctioning a lease or sale have been regulated in terms of the value of properties involved.

There is one important point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Corporation and that is the grant of concessions in the rate at which land is sold to charitable, educational and other institutions. The Committee are of opinion that this is not a sound practice. If any concessions in rates are granted, the Corporation cannot realise what the exact value of the concessions is. The grant of such concessions is tantamount to giving grants-in-aid and if it is the desire of the Corporation to help such institutions such help must be made by way of grants-in-aid and not by a reduction in the rates of lands below the market value.

AFTER AMALGAMATION.

Clause 35 of the Bill lays down that from the date on which this Act comes into operation every officer and servant of the Trust shall be deemed to be a Municipal Officer or servant. This clause is likely to create various difficulties. It is certain that the Corporation will not require the whole staff of the Trust after the amalgamation. The idea is to merge the Trust activities into the Municipal departments carrying on similar work in order that the Trust work may be carried on at a minimum cost. The Trust being a temporary body, the staff was given liberal conditions of services as is was anticipated that their services would be dispensed with after the amalgamation.

DISPARITY OF SALARIES

It is possible that the salaries of certain officers and servants of the Trust may be higher than those of Municipal officers and servants doing the same kind of work and if they are taken up in the Municipality there will be a disparity in the salaries drawn by the officers and servants doing the same kind of work and it will be necessary to adjust the grades of the Trust staff according to the grades prevailing in the Municipality. In the matter of leave there is a slight differentiation made between those employees whose services will be dispensed with and those who will be taken up in the Municipality. The former class will be entitled to such leave and pay as they would be entitled to receive from the Board and the latter will be entitled to such leave as they might have earned under the Board subject to a maximum limit of six months. This differentiation has been made because the Committee felt that those whose services would have to be dispensed with should be shown better consideration than those who would be taken up in the Municipality and who would have the satisfaction of continuing in service though in some cases on lower salaries.

LIABILITY INVOLVED IN TRANSFER.

The Corporation have made it a condition that unless they get additional financial assistance from Government and necessary provision is made for it in the bill they would not undertake the liability involved in the transfer of the Trust. This view was stressed at the Conference which the representatives of the Corporation recently had with the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government. Government have since then submitted a statement of their own in which they arrive at the conclusion that apart from the proceeds of the enhanced Octroi duty the Corporation will not be in need of further funds to meet the deficits of the Improvement Trust. This is hardly correct, and it will have to be pointed out to Government how and where their forecast and estimates go wrong. However it is sincerely to be hoped that as the result of negotiations, the question of additional sources of income will be settled and the necessary provision will be made in the Bill before it is introduced at the next sessions of the Legislative Council.

ASSURANCE TO GOVERNMENT.

Government had hoped that the bill would have been placed before the Legislative Council now sitting but this has not been possible. I wish however to assure Government and the public that there has been no delay on our part. In the first place sufficient copies were not furnished to us with the result that we had to get copies printed for our use. We have had in all 12 meetings of the Committee and 14 further meetings of the few members who were entrusted with the duty of scrutinising the details of the bill and preparing this Report. The fact that 28 meetings were held between 13th July and 31st August when our report was finally ready shows how frequently we met to complete the work.

Of these 14 meetings, 3 meetings were between yourself and the Commissioner for settling the wording of the recommendations.

TRIBUTE TO WORKERS.

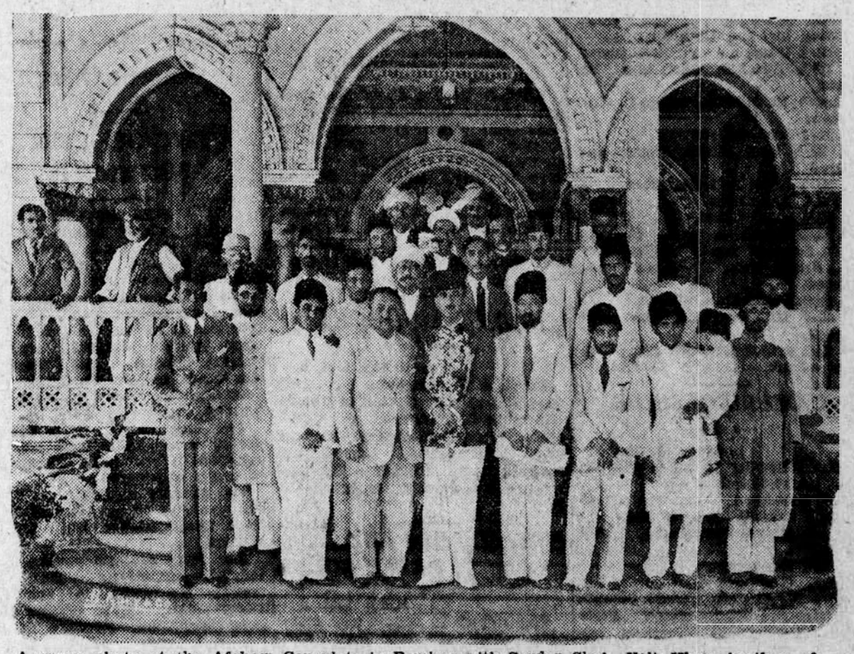
The Commissioner has rendered invaluable assistance. He gave up practically all his other work during the time that the draft bill was under consideration. He has looked after the interests of the Corporation with the greatest care and deserves our sincere thanks.

I also take the opportunity of declaring publicly how much we are indebted to you Sir, the Mayor, for the days of strenuous work that have been necessary and the able manner in which you have conducted the proceedings. Your summarization of all the recommendations with their implications helped the Committee to arrive of the Report at one sitting.

To Mr. Husseinally M. Rahimtoola and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta we also owe a great deal. They devoted keen attention to the minutest of details and what they do not know of the intricacies of the Municipal Act and the Improvement Trust Transfer Act is not worth knowing. I would indeed be failing in my duty were I not to mention the excellent services rendered by Mr. D. V. Nadkarni, Assistant Secretary and his assistants, Messrs Vyavharkar Jayakar and Kulkarni.

Kulkarni. Mr. Nadkarni prepared the skeleton report which proved of considerable assistance to the Committee. Both he and his assistants had to keep late hours for several days and in the absence of any extra remuneration for working overtime their admirable devotion to duty entitles them to the best thanks of the Corporation.

YOUNG MUSLIMS PRESENT ADDRESS TO "CONQUEROR OF KABUL"



A group photo at the Afghan Consulate in Bombay with Sardar Shah Vali Khan brother of King Nadir Khan of Afghanistan in the centre with membersof Young Men's Muslim Association, Bombay, who presented an address of welcome to the Sardar.

INDIA GOVT. MEMBERS' TOUR

SIMLA, October 6.

Sir Alan Parsons, Finance Member, will leave Simla on October 12, and will pay a short visit to Aligarh before arriving at Delhi on 17th.

Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, will leave Simla about October 20, and Mr. Haig, Home Member will leave on 12th.

—A.P.

SARDAR SHAH WALI KHAN

(By: ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI)

Not only the Afghan subjects of His Majesty Nadir Shah, but his many friends among the non-Afghan and non-Musalmans, will be very happy to hear that Mr. Salhuddin Saljuqi, the Afghan Consul, who had proceeded on a short leave home and who participated in the Independence Day Celebrations, has returned to Bombay and though his stay may not be certain owing to the climate of Bombay not agreeing with him, it is a matter of great pleasure that he is here to receive Sardar Shah Wali Khan, the brother of His Majesty Nadir Shah, who after a brief stay in Bombay has proceeded to Kabul via Bhopal where the Prince has been specially invited.

The Sardar is rightly designated the "Conqueror of Kabul" for at the risk of his life and that of his nearest relatives, the Sardar bombarded the citadel in which Bacha Saqao had hidden himself and directed the fire in a masterly way so that while the Royal family was safe the quarters of the usurper were shattered to pieces.

Sardar Shah Wali Khan is a most accomplished Afghan gentleman having travelled extensively in Europe and being a master of French, English, Persian and besides having a familiar knowledge of Pashtu and elegant Hindustani. Fitting reception has been given by the principal communities in India to the brother of our neighbouring Sovereign, who has, by his declared intentions of peace on the Frontier.

Durand Football Tournament

SIMLA, Oct. 4.

In connection with the final of the Durand Football Tournament, Messrs. S. Sandal and Sons gave an "At Home" in honour of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon last Saturday. About 500 guests were present. Mr Eagle, L. C. Shaw Pte., Hardwich. Pte. Crossley, Pte. Bontwell. Pte. Riddle won prizes presented by Shiekh Sandal & Sons for special contests.—A. P.

ARAVALI TEMPLE THROWN OPEN

"Depressed" Class People Take Part In Bhajan

(From A Correspondent.)

ARAVALI, (Vengurla), Oct. 3.

Yesterday being the last day of Mahatma Gandhi Week Hindus including Harijans in Aravali village passed a resolution and confirmed the Poona Pact.

In the Bhajan Hall of the great historical temple of the village, the Bhajan was performed in which the "Depressed" class people mixed freely and during the course of the Bhajan the Bhajan the scented powder (Abeer Buka) was applied to the forehead of every person present by two persons of the "Depressed" class people (one of Mahar community and the other a Chamber. The Bhajan terminated with offering of prayers for health and strength to Mahatmaji.

The purifying influence of the sacrificial Pact of Mahatmaji has unprecedentedly inspired the people of this village as well as those of Shiroda and other villages where similier movements for abolishing Untouchability are in progress.

A Contradiction

Mr. Bhalshankar V. Dave, Manager, Shri Mahajan Association, writes:—

In some of the evening papers it has been published that there was picketing placed by the Congress in the Bazars of the Cotton Brokers' Association and the Mahajan Association, but as a matter of fact, I have to contradict the said statement. There was no picketing at all from morning till evening in the Bazar of Shri Mahajan Association. The members of Shri Mahajan Association have transacted their business as usual without any restriction.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS AMENDING BILL

Sir Rustom Draws Picture Of Happy Little Commonwealths

AMBEDKAR SUGGESTS POSTPONEMENT PENDING NEW CONSTITUTION

POONA, October 6.

When the Bombay Legislative Council met this morning, Sir Rustom Vakil opened the proceedings by moving the first reading of the bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the village panchayats. In doing so, the Minister for Local Self-Government said that by passing the bill, the House would be reviving and re-invigorating the Panchayat system. He could visualise innumerable villages of the Presidency living at no distant date happily like little Commonwealths in the full realisation of civic and political consciousness, tackling common problems in all spheres of life. The ideals behind the bill were to bring home to the villager the idea of local self-government and create and develop an instrument that would deal with municipal affairs, rural uplift and medical relief.

The Minister thought that there would be opposition, but differences in matters of detail could be settled in the Select Committee. Referring to the salient features of the bill and its financial aspects, he said that the bill passed last year amending the Village Sanitation Act and widening the scope of Sanitary Boards and Committees would be rounded off the present measure.

POWERS OF PANCHAYATS.

The speaker then defined Panchayats, in which would consist of five persons elected by the village under a Sar Panch in whom the Executive Power of the Panchayat would rest. In 1931, there were 256 Panchayats in the Presidency. 129 in the Central Division, 55 in the Northern Division, 72 in the Southern Division and none in Sind with a total income of Rupees 37,000. Of this two lakhs were derived from local taxation, and Rs. 37,000 from contributions from local boards. Members of the Panchayat would be elected, and they would now also have control of fairs, bazars and slaughter houses, and powers of supervision over Dharmashalas. In addition to the power to hold and sell moveable and immoveable property, they would be vested with civil and criminal powers, with a safeguarding clause that the Collector should have power to cancel the jurisdiction of a panchayat, quash any proceedings or cancel any decree or order.

QUESTION OF GRANT.

Though it was not possible at present to make a grant, he could assure the House that as soon as the financial position improved, the Government would consider the claims of panchayats. The Government had increased the sources of revenue open to the Panchayats by allowing the levy of a tax on pilgrims, and there would be contributions from local boards to the extent of 2/3 of the house tax, with a limit of Rs. 500 or 2/3rds of the local cess leviable in the panchayat area. This was in view of the duties and expenses of which the Taluka Local Boards would be relieved. In return, the local boards would have a voice in the establishment of the panchayats, and would be in a position to control its budget and taxation.

AMBEDKAR OPPOSES.

In the discussion that followed, Dr. Ambedkar opposed the motion and said that he considered that a system of government which was discredited should not undertake the bill. The framing of a new Constitution was on the anvil, and this might well be left till then. Besides, the time given for the consideration of the bill was too short, and there had been no demand for it from any political party. He objected to the panchayat being vested with civil and criminal powers.

The House adjourned at 2 p.m. to enable the members to attend a garden party at the Government House.—A.P.

KOLHAPUR DURBAR SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE

Social Inequality Of The So-called Untouchables Removed

KOLHAPUR, Per Mail.

The Kolhapur State Gazette publishes a statement expressing the sense of delight of the Maharaja of Kolhapur at the decision of the citizens of Kolhapur to allow the "untouchables" to enter the temple of Goddess Ambabai.

The Gazette further declares that all the public places shall be open to all Hindus alike—touchables and untouchables.—A. P.

'ZENITH'
DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
A REAL BLESSING TO THE SICK

"Thanks to Squibb's"

Why prolong agony and confinement to bed when you have *at hand* the most harmless and humane cure ever invented for helpless humanity suffering from the attacks of malaria, influenza or any other kind of fever? Squibb's Ague Specific will cure you radically and rapidly too! It is the everyday experience of its users.

Read what they say:—

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects"—J. E. Lee, Personal Asst., Home Secy. Hyderabad, Deccan.

"I have given both Europeans and Natives some of this wonderful medicine and in all cases it has done its work and cured them. Some of them were surprised by the wonderful quick cure, and others wish to obtain this medicine."—J. H. Wickham, Traffic Supt., R.N.R., Delhi.

"I am generally prejudiced against patent medicines, but Squibb's I have found handy and effective in all kinds of fever."—Rev. M. G. Goldsmith, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Sold all over the East

MADON SONS & CO.,
CHEMISTS
Qualified BOMBAY. Pharmaceutical

PRESTIGE 29,002 FEET HIGH!

Britain Out To Achieve Aerial Glory

REAL OBJECT OF EVEREST EXPEDITION

Stimulation of British aviation,
increase of British air prestige,
Impressing the Indian races by the prowess of the British people, and
Mapping out of the Vast undiscovered areas of the Himalayas;

These are stated to be the objects of the proposed British air expedition to Mount Everest (29,002 feet high). It is to be supposed that the new territory will be annexed—in due course!

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Lady Houston, who financed the last British Schneider Trophy entry and other spectacular national ventures, has now undertaken complete responsibility for financing the forthcoming air expedition over Mount Everest under the leaddership of Mr. Rutledge, I.C.S., (retired).

The Marquis of Clydesdale, the chief pilot of the expedition in asking his constituents for permission to absent himself, expressed the hope that the Prince of Wales would give his patronage and said that the Air Ministry and the India Office were giving their strong support to the flight, which was really worth while and was over the the only significant part of the world not explored aerially.

The objects of the expedition, he said, were first and foremost to promote British prestige in the world and especially in India.

EXPEDITION IN MAY

Another Reuter message adds: It is hoped that the expedition will attempt to climb the Everest (29,002 feet high), next May. It is thought that photographs of the last stages of the climb will be useful in revealing vast tracts of unsurveyed territory, and supplies could also be dropped at different points if desired.

The dramatic possibility is visualised that the remains of Mallory and Irvine, who perished in the attempt to climb the Everest in 1924, may be seen.

The flight will start from Purnea in Behar and cross Nepal.

Practice flights have already been made in England and extensive preliminary experiments have been carried on for many months. Means to develop full-engine power and reach high altitudes have been devised including the building of wonderful superchargers, while in order to guard against the cold the clothes of the aviators and even the cameras will be electrically heated.

MEMORIAL TO R101 DEAD

New Link In Anglo French Friendship

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Beauvais—Anglo-French friendship as exemplified by the French sympathy in connection with the disaster of R-101 two yeras ago, was the text of the speech of the British Ambassador on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the memorial on the spot where the giant airship crashed with a loss of forty-eight lives.

The impressive ceremony was attended by eminent people of both countries.

The Ambassador said that if the disaster contributed to the union and happiness of the nations the terrible sacrifice of R-101 was not in vain.—Reuter.

ORPHAN'S LOT

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The second anniversary of the R-101 disaster promises to gladden the life of the fourteen years old orphan son of Squadron-Leader Johnston, the navigator of R-101. Recently the boy's mother died heart-broken in a striggle against ill health and the difficulty of educating her son. The publicity given to the boy's plight has produced an offer from a famous airman (whose name is not disclosed) to adopt him.

A meeting has been arranged for the purpose with Captain Timms, Director of Civil Aviation, Simla, who has come to London, to wind up Squadon-Leader Johnston's estate.—Reuter.

CESAREWITCH BETTING

LONDON, Oct. 5.

The following is the lates oetting on the Cesarewitch.—

100/7 Gainslaw and Sandwich
15/1 Nitsichin, taken and offered.
100/6 Blandearna offered, (18/1 taken.
20/1 Son of Mint
22/1 Blue Vision, taken and offered
28/1 Sigiri and Claymore, offered, 33/1 taken.
30/1 Air Pocket.
33/1 Mandritsara, R. B. Bennett, Sandals, Sandy Lashes, Bonny Bright Eyes, all taken and offered.
33/1 Chelmarsh, offered.
40/1 Roi De Paris, taken and offered.
40/1 Prince Ocendee and Pahotee, offered.—Reuter's Special.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

London, October 5

The following is the betting on the Cambridgeshire.—

8/1 Dorigen, taken and offered
100/6 Double Arch, offered.
100/6 Diamantee offered, 18/1 taken.
20/1 Duodecagon
22/1 Glannarg
25/1 Wyvern and Totaig, offered.

Under the Rugby Union rules to-day Portsmouth Services beat R.M.C. by 14 points to eight and Devonport Services beat Paignton by 20 points to 5.
—Reuter's Special.

VICEROY WELCOMES CRICKET TEAM

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between the Viceroy and the Maharajan of Porbandar:—

From the Viceroy to the Maharajah:—"In welcoming home your Highness and the members of the India Cricket Team, I send you my warmest congratulations on your successful tour of the results of which you may all well be proud."

From the Maharajah to the Viceroy:—"All members of the team and myself are most grateful to your Excellency for your kind telegram of welcome and congratulations. We are all very glad to see that our humble efforts are so generously appreciated by your Excellency."—A.P.

JAPAN'S GROWING POPULATION

Increase Of 850,000 A Year

TOKYO (By Mail)

Japan's population continues to increase at the rate of over 850,000 a year.

Figures just issued show that 2,102,066 births were registered last year as against 1,240,472 deaths resulting in a surplus of births over deaths of 861,534. During the previous year the increase was 914,234.

The slight decrease in the growth of the population is due more to an increase in the death rate than to a decrease in the birth rate. The birth rate in 1931 was 32.16 per 1.000 and the death rate 18.98 During the previous year the figures were respectively 32.35 and 18.17 per 1.000.—Reuter.

GURKHA CONTINGENT AT FARIDPUR

FARIDPUR, Oct. 2.

Certain provisions of the Special Powers Ordinance No. 10 of 1932 were extended to the district of Faridpur with effect from September 28. A platoon of Eastern Frontier Rifles 35 Gurgha soldiers in number, including an officer, that arrived at Faridpur on September 29 last, has been quartered in the local Rajendra College Hindu hostel from to-day. —A.P.

PLANE WRECKED

LAHORE, Oct. 6.

An R. A. F. aeroplane crashed near the railway station of Jhand (Rawalpindi) following a sandstorm. Wing-Commander Donald and Flight-Lieut. Bowes-Lyon received slight injuries. The aeroplane was totally wrecked.—A. P.

PUNJAB PULP AND PAPER MILLS

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

The scheme to float a new company which will take over and work the Punjab Pulp and Paper Mills at Jagadhri has been accepted by unsecured creditors and shareholders of the latter Company.

It is understood that the proposed new company will be run by a board of directors with Messrs. Kashiram and Company as Managing Agents.—A. P.

BEES START A PANIC

Sunbathers Attacked On Riviera Beach

NICE (By Mail)

A plague of bees created a veritable pandemonium amongst crowds of scantily-clad sunbathers on one of the most popular beaches here.

The bees descended without warning like a cloud of locusts, settling indiscriminately on bare arms and legs. Terrified women screamed and cast themselves into the water to escape.

The bees flew on into the town and invaded bakeries and cafes, creating scenes of the greatest disorders and clients overturned tables and chairs in a desperate effort to gain safety. Many bills were left unpaid.

In the street terrified horses reared up and dogs were rushing madly to and fro howling with pain.

But the bees did not remain long and at the end of a quarter of an hour peace had been restored.—Reuter.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC MONEY?

Discovery In London New Zealand High Commissioner's Office

TWO OFFICERS SUSPENDED

WELLINGTON, Oct 5.

Advice that misappropriation of public money has been discovered in New Zealand High Commissioner's office in London is contained in a cable which Mr Forbes announces that he has received from Mr. Downie Stewart, Finance Minister who is visiting London. The discovery was made by Mr. Park, Treasury Secretary, in reviewing work in London.

Two responsible officers are reported to be implicated and the question of criminal proceedings is being considered.

Mr. Stewart has reported that no blame is to be attributed to High Commissioner Sir Thomas Wilford.

The New Zealand office in London announces that the amount concerned is comparatively small. Both officers have been suspended.—Reuter's Special

SANGLI TEMPLE THROWN OPEN

SANGLI (By Mail.)

The temple of Dattatreya was thrown open to the Harijans on Sunday and they were allowed to worship at the temple following a meeting which was addressed by Mr. Bagal, Barrister Kelavkar M., Topkhane and others.—A. P

RIOTS ECHO

Hindus Chased By Police

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two Hindus, who were arrested at Pathan Street on June 29 last, were convicted of rioting and stone-throwing and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 each by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, this morning.

The names of the accused are: Keshav Laxman and Ramkrishna Jnanoba.

Sergeant Gibbs, of the Gamdevi police station, stated that on June 29 last he was posted at Golpitha when he noticed a crowd of Hindus indulging in stone-throwing. Witness saw the accused among the crowd and chased them. The accused were ultimately arrested in a building at Pathan Street

The accused pleaded "not guilty" but the magistrate, on the evidence before him, convicted them as above.

Besides other GOLD & SILVER MEDALS awarded

LALJEE GODHOO & CO.

213, Samuel Street, Bombay 3.

CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE

Condemned By Merchants

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 2.

A largely attended meeting of the leading Hindu and Moslem citizens of Chittagong was held at the Municipal Hall to express the public indignation at the recent diabolical crme. Rai Bahadur Satish Chandra Sen, Government Pleader, presided. The following resolutions were adopted in the meeting:—

"That this meeting of the leading citizens of Chittagong strongly condemns the terrorist outrage at Pahartali European Institute and deeply sympathises with the innocent sufferers.

That an appeal be issued to the youths of Chittagong to organise a party to fight the evils of untouchability and unemployment which non-violent fight is likely to divert the terrorist mind from the path of terrorism and violence;

That when the right time comes the authorities be approached for a declaration of general amnesty;

That every guardian be requested in particular to see that his ward does not go stray.

A sub-committee was then formed to give effect to the resolutions and adopt such other measures as may be feasible to eradicate terrorist evil from the country."

The Indian Merchants Association also passed resolutions in a meeting condemning the outrage. The resolutions state:—

This Association condemns in the strongest terms, and expresses its deep sense of abhorrence and indignation at the dastardly outrage perpetrated by assassins upon the innocent ladies and gentlemen in the Paharitali Railway Institute on the night of the 24th ultimo which resulted in killing of a defenceless lady and grievous injuries to many others.

This association tenders to the relatives of the deceased its most sincere condolence and offers its profound sympathy for the injured persons.

While this Association is anxious that the Government take measure to stamp out the terrorist movement from this district, it is of opinion that they should never resort to drastic and coercive measure and take to indiscriminate arrests and house searches, but should exercise greatest discretion in the matter to ensure sympathy and cooperation of the people."—A.P.

ARRESTED UNDER ORDINANCE

CHITTAGONG, Oct. 2.

Sukhendu Bikas Dutt, an accused in Deoghar Conspiracy case was released yesterday from Chittagong jail after termination of his term of imprisonment for five years. It is reported he was rearrested under the Ordinance at the jail gate.—A.P.

INCOME-TAX EXPERT

Every work in connection with Income-Tax will be done satisfactorily. Those who are in need should apply to:—

Y. P. PANDIT, B.Com.,
Ambewadi, Girgaum, or
Ismail Building, Hornby Road.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 6.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	75	7,364
Central India	678	7,770
Barsi and Nagar	34	6,018
Hyderabad-Gaorani		2,123
Berar	401	12,275
Central Provinces		2,702
Total Oomras	1,188	38,258
Dholera	42	31,974
N.-W. Provinces		748
Rajputana	21	4,838
Sind-Punjab	111	1,699
Broach		3,297
Coompta & Dharwar	967	20,406
Westerns-Northerns	492	25,838
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200	4,610
Persian		1,140
American		2,629
Egyptian & African		12,186
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.		
Total	3,021	147,623

EXPORTS FROM uBOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 6.
1st Sept. to 29th Sept.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	363	19,583
Japan & China	603	69,054
Coast Ports		1,343
Up-country by Rail		8,430
Azoat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		18,271
Total	966	116,686

BANK RATE

BOMBAY, Oct. 6.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand loans on Government paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.—A. P.

Simla.—A portrait of Sir T. V. Vijayaraghavachariar the seniormost patron of the Madras Club was unveiled on Sunday evening in the club premises by Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar the Dewan of Baroda. The portrait is a gift of Mr. V K Aravamudha Iyengar of the Finance Department.—A.P.

LIVERPOOL DEMONSTRATION

"Red Flag" & "National Anthem"

Another Reuter cable adds:—

Disturbances occurred to-day in North Shields, where shop-windows were smashed by unemployed and bottles and other missiles were flung at the police who repeatedly charged with batons before the demonstrators dispersed.

Four arrests were made and a number of people were injured.

The Liverpool City Hall was the scene of a remarkable demonstration. After the failure, owing to the lack of a quorum of a Labourite motion for increased unemployment benefits, the Labour members of the Corporation rose and sang the "Red Flag," the spectators in the public gallery joining in.

The conservatives countered with the "National Anthem" and finally the police cleared the galleries.

FRENCH MISSIONARIES FOR THE FAR EAST

PARIS, (By Mail).

Twenty-one priests sent out by the foreign missions have left the Gare de Lyon on the first stage of their journey to the Far East. Some will go to China and Japan, others to Indo-China, Tibet and India. They leave probably never to return. It is true that after some 10 or 12 years abroad, they may obtain leave if their mission is able to defray the costs of the voyage, but most of them refrain from making such a request.

A solemn ceremony in the little oratory of the Due de Bac preceded their departure; first, a chant of farewell, then an address of encouragement, and then finally the 21 lined up before the Altar, so that their comrades might give them a kiss of adieu Lastly, in the cassocks, which they were to wear for the journey, the young priests pronounced the solemn vows of allegiance, perseverance and devotion while in the gallery above their families whom they may not see again prayed for their safety.—Reuter

ORDINANCE EXTENDED IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The provisions of certain sections of Ordinance X of 1932 have been extended to Mymensingh and Faridpur districts. These relate to the Government's power to taking possession of buildings and prohibiting access for certain places.

The magistrates of the above districts have been authorised to exercise these powers.—A. P.

MERCANTILE BANK CHEATING CASE

Witnesses From Canada And Switzerland

Witnesses from Switzerland and Canada, it is understood, will be examined in the case in which Victor Botaine Intale alias D. Womberg and Isaac Rosenfels stand charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with cheating and using as genuine a forged document. The accused were arrested in Karachi in July last and are alleged to have cheated the Mereantile Bank of India, Bombay to the extent of Rs 2,66,000.

Further evidence was recorded when hearing of the case was resumed on Wednesday Jokim D-Souza a boy in the Grand Hotel, Mr. M.R. Dubash, cashier of the hotel, Mr. Nassarwanji Makham, cashier of the Lloyds Bank and a reception clerk at the Taj Mahal Hotel, were among the witnesses who gave evidence on behalf of the prosecution.

The case was then adjourned till October 18, as some prosecution witnesses are called from Karachi and Delhi.

Mr. R.P. Thanavala conducted the case on behalf of the prosecution. Mr. Ardeshar Birdie appeared for the first accused while the second accused was defended by Mr. S.K. Ambedkar.

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION OF BENGAL

Scheme To Relieve Unemployment

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3.

A comprehensive programme of economic reconstruction of great importance, at a recurring cost of Rs. one lakh a year to begin with, which was formulated by the Hon'ble Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui, Khan Bahadur, Minister for Agriculture and Industries, has just been sanctioned by the Government of Bengal. The scheme comprises the provision, at all important centres in the province, of facilities for training to middle-class young men in suitable local and indigenous industries, the products of which are in universal use and have already a widespread market all over the province.

JOBS FOR UNEMPLOYED.

The immediate objective is to give unemployed young men the opportunity of a short intensive training and practical familiarity with new and improved processes in the more important cottage industries which have an economic possibility and which have already been instrumental in finding remunerative occupation for a large number of young men. These are jute and woolen textiles i.e. the production of fancy jute matting 'Ashans, staranchis, furnishings, tennis nets, bedminton nets, school bags, etc., made from jute yarn spun, dyed and woven or knitted as the case may be from the local jute fibre; umbrella hand-bending, cover-making and assembling; brass and bell metalware of improved standard alloys and using modern moulding processes; cutlery articles, the making of 'daos,' knives, and other cutlery instruments in common use from standard supplies of tools steel of known cotents and temper; pottery; the moulding and throwing of pottery articles on an improved potter's wheel enabling more rapid, accurate and artistic form of pottery ware to be moulded than is possible with the indigneous country-made potter's wheel, boot and shoe and other leather products which can be made from good quality leather tanned in Bengal, owing to the activities of the chemical section of the Indusries Department; this industry is at present largely in the hands of the Chinese but can be and in some places is being followed by 'Bhadralok' young men of ability and intelligence, soap, the manufacture of good quality washing soap, using oils and raw materials as far as possible indigenous to India.

DISTRICT ADVISORY BOARDS.

Twenty eight demonstration parties to give free practical training to young men by batches will be appointed from November, to conduct demonstrations in these industries in different rural centres in the province. It is intended to appoint a strong and representative district advisory board to take steps for the introduction of small industries in each district. The scheme also provides for an industrial survey of the province and the compilation of an industrial directory. The services of the two industrial surveyors, who will be employed in this connection, will also be utilised in connection with the finding of markets for the products of newly started local industries.

The present scheme is expected to have far-reaching effects on the present economic situation of the province and to contribute to the solution of the problem of Bhadralok unemployment.—A. P.

WHEN U. S. WAS ABOUT TO GO OFF GOLD

Hoover Makes Startling Revelations

FIGHTING SPEECH DURING ELECTION CAMPAIGN

LONDON, Oct. 5

Des Monies (Iowa)—A big effort to check the drift towards the Democratic Party among the debt-laden farmers in the Middle West was begun by President Hoover in a speech here, following an anti-Hoover demonstration in which thousands participated.

The President emphasised his efforts to fight the depression chiefly due to the war, European nationalism and instability. He stressed the danger early in the year of the financial and business panic in the United States and revealed that the Secretary to the Treasury shortly before the enactment last February of legislation for expansion of the Federal Reserve and Gold Reserves had warned him that the United States would be able to retain the gold standard only for a fortnight longer owing to the spate of foreign withdrawals and domestic hoarding.

The President claimed that mainly owing to the Government measures confidence had returned.

Two-hundred and seventy-five million dollars worth of gold had returned from abroad and 250,000 out of the 1,500,000 dollars hoarded had been restored to the Banks, while business employment, farm prices and the stock market had notably improved.

President Hoover declared himself in favour of application of the annual payment of war debts to securing expansion of foreign markets for American agricultural products. He added: 'I do not approve of cancellation of these debts, nor the proposal of our opponents to lower our tariffs in order that by the profits gained from the flood of goods into the United States, debt may be transferred to our workers by putting them out of employment and to our farmers by forcing produce to rot in barns."

He also declared himself in favour of readjustment of land taxes, reorganisation of federal land banks and forbearance in collecting federal loans amounting to 120 million dollars to farmers.—Reuter's Special.

DEFENCE OF FRENCH MILITARISM

FRONTIERS ARE WEAK !

Outside of France, the world has had dinned into its ears so much about French militarism that it might learn with surprise that military critics (many of them far from suffering professional deformation) seriously question the adequacy of French land defenses. Those who will have the French wrong always and under any circumstances can talk about nervousness or hypocrisy, but the fair-minded will take a look at the facts.

Without knowing the figures, the assumption is commonly made that the French army is enormous. The error—and it is one—arises from the peculiar way in which military service is viewed. The term supposedly is three years, of which only one is served with the colours, or, if you will, the term is one year and for two years thereafter the conscripts are in the immediately mobolizable reserve.

It should be noticed, however, that these young men have been restored to civilian life. They are going about their business, even as you and I. On an order of mobilization they have to go to their bases at once, but that is a quite different matter from having them under arms. Inevitable delays of transport and of organization will take place before they can be put in a line of combat units.

The question is merely how many French soldiers are available on an instant's notice in uniform and equipped. First of all, there is the annual contingent of conscripts, doing 12 months service. Their number can be fixed roughly at 200,000. Within two years it will drop to 180,000 or less, according to provisions of the late Minister of War Maginot, for the recruits then will be those born during the War when the birth-rate fell sharply.

To the 200,000 have to be added 60,000 Colonial and African troops stationed in France, including about 31,000 professional soldiers. The law authorizes a total of 106,000 professionals, so that we may figure in about 75,000 others. Finally there is a force about 8,000 so-called Mobile Guards. The total then, is approximately 343,000 Any higher figure of the standing military strength of France is an exaggeration.

ARMY'S TASK.

Offhand that would seem to be an adequate force for covering the frontiers till reserves can be mobilized. Maybe so; but this is not the whole story. If it can be assumed that the Colonials and professionals are ready to go to war at a moment's notice, the same is far from true of the conscripts. Half of them are still very raw troops, for it takes at east six months to make a boy fresh from the farm or the factory into some semblance of a soldier. Only those on the second half of their stretch of service are ready to go into action. We should count, then, only 100,000 conscripts as available and the defensive force of France falls to 243,000.

The task of that army is to provide coverage; that is, to hold the frontiers while the two classes still technically in service, but not with the colours are being mobilized. That it is adequate to the task is doubted by military writing in journals of various shades of opinion, from the royalist "Action Francaise" to the Radical "Depeche de Toulouse." In every case the point under discussion is simply whether this force is sufficient to keep French territory inviolate. That should be noticed by foreigners who still cherish the legend of a French people dreaming of conquest or of bending the whole continent to their will.

The critics seem roughly agreed on one point, that the adequacy of the standing army for coverage is largely a function of time. The 20 active divisions are scattered over the country, as they must be for training. The frontier is then weakly held, and vulnerable to surprise. The present system is postulated on a period of diplomatic tension preceding war, during which the whole active force could be moved to the border garrisons.

That has always been the case in the past, but how is it to-day in a Europe mad with nationalist passions?

There are, of course, the famous fortifications, which were supposed to put an impregnable wall around France. It should be noticed, first, that they will not be ready till 1935, and that military critics of the present system complain bitterly that no provision has been made for manning them. These fortresses are highly technical instruments which will require specially trained men to make use of them. It is dubious if the job can be done in one year's service.

These are matters which the critics can have out with the General Staff and do not concern foreign public opinion. But the situation as a whole is worth our attention. At the best here are 243,000 French soldiers, to be opposed to what? On one side a highly trained army of 100,000 increased by an equally highly trained militia of 150,000. That force is ready either to strike a surprise blow, or to form the framework of a national mobilization. On another flank is an army admittedly with standing effectives of 350,000, not to mention another militia probably equal in number, writes Alex Small in "Chicago Tribune."

Those who have an interest in repeating the legend of French militarism will obviously continue to do so, parrot-like, since they work on the principle that when a lie is exposed it should be reiterated with redoubled emphasis. It is useless to ask them to look at the figures; that is precisely what they do not intend to do. But there is no reason why the public opinion of the United States should be deceived as to the med strength of European ounpeoples.

KONKAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE

A group photo of the members of the Executive Committee:—Standing (from left to right) Messrs. S. G. Tendulkar, C. Muchalla, Prof. N. L. Ahmed J. Remie Crasto and K. H. Vakeel.
Sitting:—Rev. E. Fernandes, Mr. Braz Fernandes, Very Rev. D D'Sa, Mr. Alfred Master Mr. A. X. Moraes, Mr. JosAlex Dias and Mr. J. Tellie.

MELBA BROADCAST ANNOYED THE P. O.!

MELBOURNE (By Mail.)

Captain P. P. Eckersley, the English broadcasting authority, has just related here how Dame Nellie Melba took part in the world's first broadcasting performance, and how the British postal authorities, far from being delighted by the experiment, were annoyed by its "frivility."

Captain Eckersley told the story at a luncheon at which he was entertained by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia).

"Dame Nellie Melba took part in the world's first broadcast performance not long after the war," he said. "In company with other engineers, I was charged with the job of building a rather high-powered station at Chelmsford We conceived the idea of briadcasting a performance by a great artist, and Melba was kind enough to assist us from a concrete-floored room full of machinery, and draped with hanging wires.

REPRIMAND.

"She sang into a crude microphone, and her singing charmed thousands of people in all parts of Europe. The possibilities of broadcasting were thus sprikingly demonstrated. But we received a formal reprimand from the Postmaster-Genera l for this frivolous employment of wireless equipment, and we were warned to cease activities calculated to hamper legitimate wireless services. (Laughter.) That was the end of broadcasting in Great Britain for quite a time."—Reuter.

NEW IRISH SWEEP DRUM

Golden Galleon Of A Sea God

LONDON, (By Mail).

The revolving drum, wrom which fortunes have come to so many ticket-holders in the Irish Hospitals' Sweepstakes, has been transformed. It will appear as a golden galleon sailing on a cleverly-designed "sea" at the draw for the Cesarewitch, which is to run on October 12.

The romance of Irish mythology will be present at the next draw, for the hall, where the counterfoils are drawn, is to be decorated with frescoes depicting the great ports of the world in each of which the "Wave Sweeper," the magic boat owned by the old Irish sea god, Mannannan mac Lir, "King of the Land of Promise," can be seen collecting the world's treasure.

When the time for mixing the counterfoils arrives the sea god's ladies will come out from their underground dwellings to unload the treasure chests.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CROOK

Keeping In Touch With Him

CLEARING HOUSE FOR FINGER-PRINTS

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.)

A world clearing-house for the identification of criminals is being developed by the Department of Justice here.

Agreements have been reached with more than a score of countries including Britain and virtually all the major powers, under which the finger-prints of foreign criminal and all available data as to his record are transmitted to the country of his origin. In return the latter sends all its information concerning the man to Washington.

The Bureau of Investigation now has prints and records of more than 3,000,000 criminals in its files—the largest such collection in the world.

SCORES OF NEW PRINTS DAILY.

Daily scores of others are received from the Police Departments of the various cities, to which the Bureau immediately sends its data on the records of the criminals involved. This exchange of information within the country has proved a great benefit to law enforcement. Through it, nearly 230 fugitives from justice are apprehended each month including persons wanted for offences ranging from petty larceny to murder.

WORLD-WIDE SCHEME.

Now, under the leadership of Mr. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Bureau, this arrangement has been made world-wide. If, for instance, an American is arrested in England, his finger-print are transmitted to the Bureau by Scotland Yard by the fastest available means. The Bureau then advises the British authorities whether the man in question is wanted here and gives them his record. If a British subject is arrested here, the arrangement works in the opposite way.

In addition to the value of complete information on the records of individual criminals Mr. Hoover believes the exchange of data will provide important information on the migration of that notorious figure, "the international crook". Although the new system is just beginning to function, he says, the exchanges thus far made show numerous such figures crossing international lines

The nations which have entered the exchange agreement are: Argentina, Austria, The Bahamas, Babbades, Belgium, Chile, Cuba, Holland, Britain, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Mexico, Norway Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden and Turkey.—Reuter.

Alarm Among Russian Peasants

RIGA, (By Mail).

Russian peasants are greatly alarmed at the prospect of a rigid enforcement of the new horse decree which orders every individual peasant household to deliver up its horse for work on the collective farms.—Reuter.

GERMAN WARNING OF COMING WAR

It Must Come From East

BERLIN, (By Mail)

Germany's fear of attack by France, as another and more open explanation of Germany's need to rearm, was expressed, by General Wollwarth at the annual Congress of the Pan-German League, at which Dr. Class, president, announced that Germany must to do everything to regain her lost Eastern provinces.

Because the Rhineland is demilitarized, Wollwarth said, "military operations in future will no longer take place on French territory," while French soldiers will be able to occupy at once the bridgeheads at Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne.

Wollwarth, who is retired, told of the development of the French army since the War and then explained what France's line of attack would be in event of war. Germany would be invaded and French troops would hold the crest of the Black Forest and the Werra-Weser line "to await the coming of an armed nation which could be mobilized in three weeks."

LOOKS TOWARD EAST

Italy would establish her line along the Danube, he said, and "we would have war on German territory without even taking part in the operations, because we are not in position to defend our neutrality by arms." Thus he argued that Germany must have equality in armaments.

After applauding the Von Papen Cabinet and the defeat of the Bruning Cabinet, Dr. Class said the most important roblems at present were "the disarmament of the others, the armament of Germany and the development of the situation in the East."

"The future of the German people cannot help being in the East", he said. "For more than 40 yars the French stubbornly remained attached to the Haut-Rhin, the Bas-Rhin and the Moselle, which it was said had been stolen from them, although they had no right to those territories.

"Woe to us if we do not do everything to reconquer what was taken from us in the East and to preserve what remains.

CHINA TO MEET LOAN OBLIGATIONS

GENEVA, (By Mail).

The League of Nations Secretariat has been notified by the Chinese Government that China will fulfil all her international loan obligations in spite of the fact that the salt revenue of Manchuria has not been transferred to Nanking.

At the same time, the Chinese Government notifies the payment of 149,000 gold dollars, which includes an instalment on account of arrears, and contribution for the current year besides 25,000 gold dollars, on account of the expense of the Lytton mission.

Notice comes from the Japanese Government, also, of the payment of 50,000 gold dollars for Japan's share of the expense of the Lytton mission.

The total expenses of the mission will be known later.—Reuter.

Duke's Son Becomes An Air-Ferryman

NEW SERVICE FROM GLASGOW TO BELFAST

His Wife Is Cousin To The Duchess Of York

LONDON, (By Mail).

A new air-ferry service from Glasgow to Belfast has just been started by Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, son of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon. Amphibious aircraft are being used to carry passengers and freight across the water from Scotland to Ireland.

Lord Malcolm's wife, the former Miss Pamela Bowes-Lyon, is a cousin of the Duchess of York.

This new venture is the latest of the air services that have sprung up this year for the internal air lines which are gradually being developed.

Flying boats with landing wheels are already operating daily between Liverpool and the Isle of Man and between Blackpool and the Isle. The air journey in these cases takes one hour while a boat trip is four hours.

A service between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight has already carried 1,700 passengers in the six weeks of its existence. London is to be linked with this line, as it is now with Clacton.—Reuter.

MELTING INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE

Convicts "Florence Nightingale"

MADRID, (By Mail.)

Chains, fetters and all instruments of torture still to be found in provincial prisons and fortresses throughout Spain are to be gathered up, melted, and turned into a statue of Concepcion Arenal, the "Florence Nightingale of the Spanish Prisoner."

This is an order issued by Senor Vicente Sol, the new Director General of Prisons, who recently succeeded Senorita Victoria Kent, the second prominent woman worker among the convicts of Spain.

Prisoners will now be relieved of the dread sight of chains and instruments of torture. The only memento to be retained in its original form as an exhibit will be the old heavy chain known as "Mariscala" from the fact that this was worn by the famous Marshal Pardo de Cela who lived in the 15th century and finished his days on the scaffold.

Another gruesome instrument which will disappear is the garotte with which those condemned to death were executed. This consists of a steel band, a lever and a sharp screw which pierced the spine when turned by the executioner. The death penalty has now been abolished.—Reuter.

REFORMS IN JHALAWAR STATE

JHALAWAR, Oct. 5.

Announcements of administrative reforms and free electric lighting of the capital were made by the Maharaja at a Durbar held today in honour of his birthday.

His Highness also awarded a special medal to the Maharajkumar for saving a person from being drowned and conferred the title of Amin-ul-Mulk on Sardar Mir Maqbool Mahomood, the Dewan who sails for England on October 6.

The budget was also announced. There was no reduction of salaries in the services except for a voluntary cut in the Dewan's salary.—A.P.

Lohana Snatak Mandal

The annual meeting of the above Mandal was held on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mawji Govindji Sheth when Mr. Damodar Ratansey Banatwala was appointed secretary, and Mr. Vishnudas Ranchoddas Choedina as treasurer.

The report and accounts of the last year were read and adopted. The following members were elected for the Ladies' Managing Committee:—President Mrs. Ramadevi Ratilal Thakkar; Secretary Mrs. Triveni Ratilal Ponda.

The president exhorted the ladies to devote more time to physical exercise and to be ready for the uplift of the mother country.

Ahmednagar Ayurved Vidyalaya

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 4.

The opening ceremony of the newly built residency of Ayurved Vidyalaya (The Medical College of Ahmednagar) will be held under the presidency of Dr. K. S. Vaskar of Bombay Haffkins Institute on Sunday. At the same time certificates and titles will be given to the successful students of the College.

A public meeting of Ahmednagar Harijans was held in Bhingar to-day. Rao Bahadur K. B. Bhadrapur presided.

THREE DAMS BURST

WORST FLOODS IN MANCHURIA'S HISTORY

Harbin Isolated

HARBIN, (By Mail.)

Three dams, at Ahiho, Zatown and Chengho near here, have burst as a result of the pressure of the flood waters of the Sungari River, adding enormously to the already heavily flooded areas.

Harbin itself resembles now an island in the midst of a boundless sea, studded by a number of smaller islands. All railway communication has broken down and train-loads of boats are being rushed to the points at which the railway lines disappear into the water. Never before in the history of Manchuria have the floods approached the present scale.

INCALCULABLE DAMAGE.

The damage done is incalculable and the loss of life must be very high. The problem of housing the refugees has become formidable. in Zatown, there are only fifteen houses left which are not flooded Imienpo is completely flooded and many of the houses have collapsed. Several streets in Pristan are more than four feet under water, while the whole of the old town at Fudchiatien has had to be evacuated as the result of the crumbling of the embankment in the middle of the night."

At Harbin the drainage system is now below the level of the river and the water has consequently been forced up through the drains, innundating several of the busiest streets. Across the river, where the ground is lower, people have been forced into their upper rooms and attics.

Added to the horrors caused by the floods, the dreaded disease of cholera has broken out among the refugees crowded into temporary camps in the open spaces of the upper town.—Reuter.

LOCAL RAIN IN KONKAN

POONA, Oct. 6.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been further local rain in Burma, Assam and the Konkan while a few falls have occurred in South Madras, the Bombay Deccan, the West Central Provinces and Bengal.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards after causing a few light falls of snow in Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Amherst 3|4 of an inch; Tavoy, Yamethin and Bhamo 1|2; Bassein, Gwa, Toungoo and Lashio 1|4, Dibrugarh and Sibsagar 1|2; Shillong and Calcutta 1|4; Seoni 1|4; Leh 1|4; Matheran and Khandala 1; Salem 1|2; and Miraj, Gadag, Calicut and Kodaikanal 1|4.

Forecast:— Thunderstorm rain will extend and increase in Southeast Madras, Malabar and Mysore and continue locally in Assam and Burma. Scattered thundershowers are also likely in the West Central Provinces, the West Deccan and the Konkan.—A. P.

Municipal Drainage Worker Jailed

FOR STRIKING WORK WITHOUT NOTICE

Three months rigorous imprisonment was the sentence awarded by Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Wednesday to a Municipal drainage worker who was charged with absenting himself from work without giving two months' notice in writing to the Municipal Commissioner.

The accused and eight other workers of the same department were arrested under section 3A of the Municipal Servants' Act on Tuesday night following a meeting of about 500 workers of the Drainage Department, who have been on strike, since September 28 because certain of their demands were not conceded by the Municipality.

DANGER TO CITY.

In passing the sentence the Magistrate remarked that his attention was drawn to certain acts of the strikers which, if tolerated, would imperil the health of the city. The workers of the Drainage Department must be made to realise that the health of the city depended on its cleanliness, and if they were allowed to interfere with the sluices and spindles, it would mean a serious danger to the city's health.

When the case came up for hearing in the morning counsel for the accused applied for an adjournment of the case to take instructions from the accused.

Dr. Daruvala who represented the Municipality opposed the application saying that an important service on which the city's health depended was endangered. He said that the Municipality did interfere with the strikers for the first week, but the strikers had now started picketing and also interfering with sluices at a station near Walkeshwar as a result of which the sewage and drainage might be checked. He feared that if the strike was allowed to continue, the health of the city might be endangered.

The counsel for the accused then applied for adjournment of the case till 3-30 p.m., as a meeting was to be held to discuss the situation and to try to settle the matter. The Magistrate granted the application.

At 3-30 p.m. the counsel informed the court that no solution was reached and the case against one of the strikers was taken up.

ANONYMOUS LETTER.

Dr. Daruvala testified to the fact that the Municipal Commissioner had received an anonymous letter from Drainage workers urging upon him to accede to certain demands of the workers regarding wages and leave, etc., and informing that if those demands were not conceded they would strike work from September 28. Similar letters were received by other Municipal officers. The Commissioner had also received a letter from the Workers' Union that in accordance with their decision the men would strike work from September 28.

The Commissioner wrote to the workers informing that he would take no action against them if they returned to work by October 3. But if they did not, then he would be at liberty to take any action that he thought necessary.

The accused admitted that he went on strike on September 28, without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner or any other superior officer.

MAGISTRATE'S OBSERVATION

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. In passing the orders the Magistrate referred to the fact that his attention was drawn to certain acts of the strikers and said that they must be made to realise that the health of the city depended on its cleanliness and if they were allowed to interfere with sluices it would endanger the city's health.

The case against another accused was then taken up. After evidence for the prosecution was adduced, the counsel for the accused applied for adjournment of the case till Thursday.

The accused interrupted and expressed willingness to go back to work. The other seven accused also expressed their readiness to resume work. Their cases were adjourned till Thursday.

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT

Retrenchment Committee Proposals

NEW DELHI, October 5.

The final report of the Indian Stores Retrenchment Committee which has been presented to the Government, is believed to be unanimous.

It will be recalled that the Committee, in their interim report, recommended a total saving of about seven lakhs of rupees in regard to Stationery and Printing department. It is understood that since the interim report was submitted, the Chief Controller of Stores has effected further economies to the extent of Rs. 265,000.

The principle underlying the recommendations made in the final report is said to be that of making the institutions examined by the Committee self-supporting and of taking steps to prevent them from becoming losing concerns. The Committee are stated to have held that the Alipore Test House and Laboratory has supplied a long-felt need in the country and that it should be maintained, but that it is not fair that the Indian Stores Department should be saddled with its cost.

The Committee have also recommended that the possibilities of economies in the expenditure of institutions should be departmentally examined.

IMPORT SUGGESTION.

The Metallurgical Inspectorate is to be maintained on a self-supporting basis. By far the most important recommendation said to have been made by the Committee relates to the establishment of an Advisory Committee presided over by the Member for Industries and Labour and including among its members the Secretary to the Industries Department, the Chief Controller of Stores, a member of the Railway Board, the Quarter-Master General and one member from the central Legislature, to advise the Government of India on stores purchase and periodically to review the Government's policy on the matter.

With a view to implementing the Government's policy for the development of Indian industries, a suggestion for calling for periodical reports from purchasing offices and Departments regarding the action taken by them in the matter of giving price preference has been made by the Committee.

Another interesting suggestion said to have been made in the report relates to the recruitment of Europeans in the absence of qualified Indians for a limited period only, the Government to take steps meanwhile to ensure that qualified Indians would be available at the end of the specified period.

EXHIBITION IN DELHI.

Another important proposal made by the Committee in the interest of the development of Indian industries appears to be for the establishment of a general exhibition of Indian manufactures in New Delhi. It is also stated that the appointment of Deputy Direcor of Administration and Intelligence is to be done away with on the retirement of the present incumbent.

—A.P.

UPLIFT OF HARIJANS IN MYSORE

Dewan's Assurance

IGNORANCE & POVERTY MUST DISAPPEAR

MYSORE, Oct. 5.

The question of elevating the "Depressed" classes by removing untouchability had been brought to the forefront by the action of a great man. A momentous decision had been reached, but to achieve the result required patience, persistent effort and sympathetic understanding said Sir Mirza Ismail opening to-day the nineteenth session of the State Co-operative Conference.

IGNORANCE AND POVERTY MUST GO

The Dewan laid stress on the urgency and importance of the movements at work among the "Depressed" classes, indicating the valuable part the movement could play in the task of reclaiming them and fitting them to take their rightful place in society. The higher castes, doubtless, would show abundance of earnestness but a great duty, he said, vested on the "depressed" classes themselves. Ignorance, poverty and unclean habits of living, the root causes of backwardness, must disappear and their economic condition must be improved.

Sir Daniel Hamilton proposed to utilise the co-operative movement for solving the difficult political problem confronting the country, said Mr. Mirza. The Dewan added that he would strongly suggest utilising the movement for solving the equally difficult social prblem.

IRWIN CANAL SCHEME

Referring to constitutional reforms in India, Sir Mirza said that Mysore would continue to do all she could to secure the further progress of India towards the destined goal. He referred to the Irwin Canal scheme on which heavy sums had already been expended, making large tracts available for scientific cultivation, and indicated how the movement could progress rapidly among ryots in the area enabling them to grow economically high quality produce. He attached the highest value to co-operative housing and urged the preparation of a wellthought-out scheme for raising funds, assuring them of every encouragement from the Govrament in this regard.—A P.

RENEWAL OF MAILS CONTRACT

Indian Chamber Demands New Conditions

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, during the month of August:

The attention of the Committee was drawn to the existence of certain handicaps on the imports of Indian magnesium chloride into France. The chief competitor of the Indian product in the French market is magnesium chloride from Germany, which enjoys the preference shown below to the prejudice of the Indian product.

This handicap of tariff discrimination against the Indian product stood very much in the way of developing the market for India's magnesium chloride in that country. The committee, therefore, addressed a letter to the Government of India drawing their attention to the above circumstances and urging that they should examine the position with a view to see whether the action of the French Government in this regard did not contravene any of the arrangements entered into for 'most favoured nation' treatment for Indian goods in France.

OIL SEEDS.

A suggestion was received from manufacturers concerned with oil seeds that it would greatly facilitate their trade if arrangements could be made for the opening quotations for seeds to be broadcast every day. The committee understood that both the opening and closing quotations, in regard to various commodities, were being broadcast through the radio every day, and that in regard to oil seeds only the closing quotations were relayed. They therefore addressed a letter on August 5 to the Indian States Broadcasting Service, suggesting that this facility might be extended in respect of the opening quotations for oil seeds also.

COTTON CONTRACTS BILL.

The Government of Bombay invited the views of the Committee on the Bill to be introduced in the September Session of the Bombay Legislative Council in regard to cotton contracts. The committee replied to Government to the effect that while they left detailed expression of opinion on the bill to the trade itself, they were of opinion that the power to control the trade should be vested in only one properly constituted association for the same and that they were strongly opposed to the provisions of the bill relating to the imposition of nominated board by Government to supersede the board of the East India Cotton Association as they felt that such interference in trade by Government was alarming at any stage and therefore strongly to be deprecated.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The committee were informed that the Imperial Bank of India had recently enhanced their charges for telegraphic instructions to branches on behalf of their clients. Formerly the bank was charging annas 12 and Re. 1-8-0 for ordinary and express telegraphic instructions respectively, but they subsequently increased the same to Re. 1| and Rs. 2| respectively. The Imperial Bank contended that this increase was justified by the increase in the charges collected by Government in respect of registration of telegraphic addresses.

The committee pointed out to the Bank authorities that there was no justification for the increase effected and that at any rate the bank should not charge anything in respect of such telegraphic instructions more than what they had actually to spend in that connection.

It was recorded in the proceedings of the Committee for the months of June and July that the Committee had urged upon the Government of India the necessity for emergent action in connection with the situation arising out of the depreciation of the Japanese currency.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

The Government of Bombay (Labour Office) invited the views of the Committee on the questionnaire issued by the International Labour Office on the subject of abolition of fee-charging employment agencies. In reply, the Committee informed the Director of Labour Intelligence that the question did not arise in regard to India, as, so far as they knew, there were no fee-charging employment agencies for labour in India on the lines on which they existed in western countries. There were a few such agencies in the country for clerical labour, being mainly confined to towns, but as there were no employment agencies for labour proper in the sense in which the term was used by the International Labour Office that question did not affect this country.

HELP TO SHIPPING.

The existing arrangement for the conveyance of mails, other than English mail, with he British India Steam Navigation Company expires on January 31, 1934, and in this connection the Government of Bombay enquired whether the Committee had any suggestions to make for the modification or improvement of the mail service so that the same may be considered at the time of the renewal of the contract. In reply, the committee took the opportunity to remind Government of the policy recognised and accepted by the Government of India to develop an Indian mercantile marine by providing for an adequate participation of Indian shipping in the coastal and overseas trade of India. In view of this accepted policy, the Committee urged the necessity of utilising this opportunity of the expiry of the present contract for taking suitable action for enabling Indian steamship companies to carry the mails on the coast by giving them such subsidies as the circumstances might justify. They suggested that Government should invite public and open tenders for the conveyance of mails and should also invite the various steamship companies to tender. They also felt that the tenders need not be invited for all the services jointly but might preferably be invited separately for the different services so that smaller companies might apply for any particular service which they could safely undertake.

CONDITIONS.

They further suggested that it was essential that certain conditions should be laid for the acceptance of such tenders, viz.:—(1) The company or companies which will be entrusted with the work of the conveyance of mails shall not enter into an unhealthy freight war with one another or with other companies plying on the coast by reducing the rates of freight below the economic level. (2) Such company or companies shall not offer deferred rebates to their constituents. (3) Such companies shall take cadets who pass out of the I. M. M. T. S. "Dufferin" as apprentices on board their steamers. (4) Such companies shall be under an obligation to appoint as officers, as large a percentage as possible on their steamers apprentices referred to in (3) above when they obtain their certificates of competency.

The attention of the committee was drawn to the situation created by the heavy imports of cocoanut oil from Ceylon, to the prejudice of the local oil milling industry. The increase in the imports they understood, was facilitated by the disparity in prices between the imported and indigenous oil, and the difference in price was mainly due to the disparity in the relative market value and tariff value of cocoanut oil. The average price of Indian cocoanut oil is Rs. 410 per ton; whereas the tariff value of the oil is Rs. 320. The imported oil thus pays the duty at this lower value.

The importance of the Indian oil industry has been acknowledged. The Committee therefore felt that it was essential that the local industry should be developed and they suggested to Government that assistance to this end can be afforded in more than one direction: The Committee recommended the imposition of a higher scale of duty on imported oil. They urged some concession in regard to the imports of the raw material, viz., copra. In 1929, the Chamber had recommended the abolition of the import duty on copra. The Committee now urged that Governmens should at least reduce the rate of duty so that the industry may not be handicapped by shortage in the raw material as at present. The tariff values of copra and oil may be fixed from time to time so as to keep parity with the market values for the same in the country. The Committee requested the Government to examine the above suggestions and take such immediate action as would afford the industry sufficient protection to withstand the competition from the imported products.

DASHERA IN BOMBAY

Hindoo Uttsav Mandal's Celebration

The hon. secretary of the Utsav Mandal writes:—

Under the auspices of the Hindu Utsav Mandal, the Dashera will be celebrated on Sunday, Oct. 9, from 4-30 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. at the Gowalia Tank Maidan. A rally of Hindu volunteers, scouts and girl guides will be held Feats of wrestling and physical culture and general sports are on the programme of the day.

All institutions which maintain corps of Hindu volunteers, scouts, girl guides, and physical culture institutions are requested to take part in the function. Communications may be sent to the hon. secretary of the Hindu Utsav Mandal, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, immediately, and in any case not later than Friday afternoon.

Dholera Temple Thrown Open To Harijans

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 4.

Dholera has taken the lead in the Dhandhuka Taluka (Ahmedabad District) in the removal of untouchability. Kabir Saheb's temple in Dholera has been declared open for Harijans by the Mahantshri of the temple on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's 64th birthday. A placard placed at the temple reads as follows: "This temple is open for the Depressed Classes". The people of Dholera heartily supported this decision of the Mahantshri. On Mahatmaji's birthday Harijans and other Hindus took part in the Bhajans in the temple. Prasad was distributed by Harijans.

ANOTHER TEMPLE TO BE OPENED IN AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Hariprasad Bulakhidas Desai and Dr. Harilal Manilal Desai have decided to open the temple of Samadhia Mahadev situated at Gomtipur for the Depressed Classes. The temple is their joint private property.

BHAJAN AT BHANGIVAS.

On Sunday (2nd inst.) there was Bhajan singing at Bhangivas in Ahmedabad. Many leading citizens and Harijans were present. Mr. B. F. Bharucha from Bombay addressed the gathering and spoke about Mahatmaji's life. Harijan leaders exhorted the different sections of their community to remove the disabilities among themselves.

PROSPECTS OF RICE CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Rice Crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1932-33:—

On an average of the five years ending 1930-31 the area under Rice in the Territory included in this forecast has represented some 4.2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole of India.

The figures i this forecast relate to the Rice crop sown between May and July 1932.

(Estimates up to 15th Sept. 1932.

Total reported and estimated area in British Districts of the Bombay Presidency 1,784 thousand acres and in Sind 927 thousand acres. Indian States in the Presidency report 470 thousand acres and in Sind 8 thousand acres. Total 3,189 thousand acres; 3.6 per cent. below corresponding area last year but 2.3 per cent. over decennial average at same date.

The area remained almost the same as last year in all the Divisions in the Presidency although it decreased somewhat in Sind due to late inundation. The sowing and transplanting of rice were somewhat delayed owing to deficient rains of June in North Gujarat and North Deccan. After this however the crop progressed satisfactorily nearly everywhere in the Presidency till the end of August. In September rains were generally adequate in the South of the Presidency with the rsult that the crop is proceeding well here (South) although in the North of the Presidency comprising Gujerat, North Konkan and North Deccan where the September rains were inadequate the crop stands in need of further rain for proper growth. In Sind, owing to late inundation, there was some delay in sowing and transplanting of crop but it is now in good condition generally except in parts of Karachi and Larkana districts where the crop is reported to have suffered from rats and grass-hoppers respectively and on the Fuleli Canal where it is suffering from deficiency of water supply.

MISSING PIPES TRACED

Ahmedabad Municipality Lodges Complaint

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 5.

In the last monsoon near the Gomatipur Bridge, the Municipality had dug out some thirty pipes worth about Rs. 500 that were causing inconvenience to the Railway line. These pipes were placed on the roadside nearby, and the work was postponed till the end of the monsoon season. Now some days ago as the work was to be resumed, the Municipal servants found, to their surprise, that all the pipes that were placed there were missing. After some searching enquiries it was reported that these pipes were lying in the 'Victoria Iron Works' near Dudheswar. Acting upon the information, Mr. Malaik, the Municipal Engineer went there and found the missing pipes. He then lodged a complaint and M. Bruthusing, Sub-Inspector of Police and other police officers went to the factory and took the pipes in their possession.

Further enquiries are being made.

CONGRESS BULLETIN EDITOR FINED.

The Editor of the 'Congress Bulletin', and another Congressmen who were charged with making raid on the Congress House on 2nd instant, were tried, today, and they were fined Rs. 50 each, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BRITISH SOLDIERS OF 1812

AMSTERDAM, (By Mail.)

Eleven human skeletons, believed to be those of British soldiers belonging to the garrison which guarded the island of Walcheren against Napoleon in the year 1812 have been found at Grijpskerke in the province of Zeeland.

The discovery was made while workmen were digging a well for the construction of a rainwater-tank in the central part of the village.

The skeletons will be removed and buried elsewhere.—Reuter.

The Greatest Palmist And Astrologer

Prof. "ARIEL"

60-62, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade, Bombay. 'Phone: 21933.

What Mr. P. D. Mahalaxmiwala, Secretary, B. E. S. T. says:—

MOTIVALA MANSION, GOWALIA TANK ROAD, GOWALIA

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P. D. Mahalaxmiwala

5th September '32

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Specific Remedy to Cure Brain-Fa[illegible] Constipation, etc., *Rupee On[illegible] Pill-)*

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KALBADEVI ROAD

LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, October 5.

The Labour Party Conference at Leicester took bit between teeth and despite deprecation from Mr. Arthur Henderson passed a resolution "instructing" the next Labour Government that "definite Socialist Legislation must be immediately promulgated irrespective of Party consequences."

The Leader of revolt was Sir Charles Trevelyan a former member of Liberal and Labour Governments, who resigned from both. He attacked the cautious method as a substitute for big challenge. Mr. Henderson was subjected to much interruption and expressions of dissent when he warned the Conference that if it accepted this resolution, they would tie their own hands inasmuch as it was already agreed that when time came to form Labour Government no step would be taken until another Labour Conference was consulted. Notwithstanding Mr. Henderson's plea the resolution was carried.

POONA TRACK NOTES

Radhapyari Should Win Again

COURSE ON HEAVY SIDE

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 6.

Heavy rain on Tuesday made the track soft, restricting training operations:—

HOPPY (Brace) beat BELIEF (Meherji) in a burst over 6 furlongs.

ROSE OF SPAIN (Davison) worked well over 6 furlongs.

SWEET POTATO (Stokes) made a favourable impression in a 9 furlongs gallop.

RADHAPYARI II (Obaid) was much superior to SHRI NARAYAN (Bhimrao) in a fast 6 furlongs gallop. The former should win again.

THE STIFF (Malone) and GALLOPING MAJOR were sent an easy mile. Both are fit and well.

MOYOLA (A. Clarke) covered 6 furlongs very attractively. May spring a surprise.

SOFT DRINK (Burn) worked over 6 furlongs on the tan. Satisfactory.

GLEN GOWA (Black) continues to give satisfaction on the track, and did well over 6 furlongs.

GALLOWGLASS (Maurice) CONCILLIATOR (Bowley) and GABRIELLE (Flynn) finished in the order named over a mile.

SERVIETTE (Davison) pleased in a fast 6 furlongs burst.

POLAND (Aldridge) held DANDY BRUSH (R. Boy) over 7 furlongs.

GUWILL A. Clarke) beat ROYAL LIGHT (L. Clarke) in a 6 furlongs gallop.

D'ARTAGNAN (Kirby) and DIOS (Bona) went an easy mile.

PUFFIN (Bona) covered 6 furlongs at a smart pace.

SKY HAWK (Bell) who has improved travelled a mile in good timing.

ROSETTE (Brace) beat HOPPY WARDEN (Meherji) over a mile.

OLD ROY (Harding) was too speedy for CAPTAIN HARDY (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

BLARNEY (Rylands) defeated IRANSHAH (Riding Boy) in a 7 furlongs gallop.

VITA (Purtoosingh) finished strongly after covering 1¼ miles.

DOJAN (Obaid) beat SHALI (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs.

SANJAR (R. Boy) held CAPTAIN (R. Boy) over 7 furlongs.

AL ASSIR (Obaid) finished ahead of EL ZAID (R. Boy) in a mile gallop.

WAFADAR (Selby) shaped well over 6 furlongs. Has improved

Wednesday's gallops took place on a heavy track:—

WOVEN (C. Hoyt) spurted four furlongs on the sand. In fine fettle.

GREEK BURN (Black) held RAOUL (R. Boy) in a mile on the sand.

KAFOOR (Obaid) was slightly in front of TARA (Syed Saleh) in a 7 furlongs gallop.

HAMDI (A. Sattar) and SALFA (R. Boy) covered miles.

YAFAR (R. Boy) beat KURDI (R. Boy) over 1¼ miles.

MAWSUFA (Hamid Alal) was restricted to pacework over 7 furlongs. Much improved.

The following have given great satisfaction in their work:—

COSPATRICK; SURRA; MATCHBOX; DOWLA; ADO; OOTMAN WAFEED; ORIENTAL and BUICK.

DOROTHY JORDAN, MARIE PREVOST and CLARK GABLE in "HELL DIVERS"

WORLD'S GREATEST ACTION THRILLER!

"Hell Divers" Opens To-night at Capitol

About the nearest thing in honest, unswerving realism that has yet been achieved on the screen opens to-day (Friday) at the Capitol in a picture called Hell Divers," which tells, with a graphic luminosity, of the peacetime activities of the United States naval aviators.

It is not merely a grandiose newsreel—though there is something of that in it too—but a genuine drama in which stunning photography combines with the acting of Wallace Beery and Clark Gable to make the picture memorable. From the viewpoint of performances it is Mr. Beery's show; he fairly bulges through the screen with a characterization which has everything from light humour to rugged pathos and which maintains its variable authority.

"Hell Divers" is the kind of picture which you know immediately must have been the fruit of an honest purpose brilliantly carried out. It belongs to the dwindling category of spectacular films, and though the photographs of the airplanes in their manoevres and dizzy stunts bring an astonishment of their own the picture does not exist solely for these sensational aspects.

The story is treated with such restraint that no one incident is allowed to usurp too important a place; it becomes a series of conflicts and clashes, touched off with humour and spectacularity.

The pictorial beauty of "Hell Divers" places it without a peer among aviation films. Especially thrilling are the shots of airplanes landing on the huge decks of the Saratoga and there is a splendid scene of night flying when two planes crash into each other. Scarcely anything you can think of in the way of modern aerial acrobatics has been left out of the picture, and yet it is never repetitious or tiresome.

In addition to Beery and Gable, there is a large and intelligently selected cast. Conard Nagel and John Miljan do well as officers and Marjorie Rambeau Dorothy Jordon and Marie Prevost achieve an unobtrusive credibility in subordinate roles. Too much praise cannot be given to the photography of Harold Wenstrom and Charles A. Marshall. The latter was responsible for the aerial shots.

IN these strenuous days it is easy to get over-tired. Excessive work at office, insufficient sleep, even pastimes—all take a heavy toll of one's energy and vitality.

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Autumn Meeting: Third Day

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

1st Race (1-40 P. M.)

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under 4 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1931 once, 7 lbs. twice 12 lbs., oftener 16 lbs.

British Lion 9-3, Bangalore 9-3, Rajub Pasha 9-1, Quinze 9-1, Dojan 8-10, Mu'mar 8-10, Mawsufa 8-9 Khazza 8-8, Hilla 8-8, Hawal 8-8, Matchbox 8-8, Captain 8-2, Sanjar 8-2, Daham Pasha 8-2, Lahbeed 8-2, Kanzalzaman 7-10, Holiday 7-0, Iran Shah 7-0.

2nd Race)2-10 p. m.)

THE HOLKAR PLATE Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1931, once 7 lbs. twice 12 lbs. oftener 16 lbs.

Tara 9-3, Amar 9-3, Khazal Beg 9-1, Blarney 9-1, Taj Saud 9-1, Kummer 9-1, Rustom 9-1, Arab Flag 9-0, Subrang 8-11, White Gold 8-10, Nahar 8-10, Gold Flake 8-10, Kafoor 8-9, John Taimur 8-4, Labjar 8-2, Mumrih 8-2, Surra 8-2, Mattar 7-0, Ambaprasad 7-0.

3rd Race (2-40 p. m.)

THE BHOSARI PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under 4 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st March, 1931, once 7 lbs., twice 12 lbs. oftener 16 lbs.

Subtiliya 9-8, Manshad 9-8, Kummer 9-1, Quinze 9-1, Redoubt 9-1, Gazi 8-11, Kadir Hajaz 8-10, Saint Fortunat 8-8, Matchbox 8-8, Star of Madras 8-4, Abu Zaid 8-4, Broker 8-2, Allaci 8-2, Gannas 7-12 Mazda 7-10, Jinanar 7-0.

4th Race (3-10 p. m.)

THE BHOSARI PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250 For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under 4 lbs. Penalties—Winners, after 31st March, 1931, once, 7 lbs: twice, 12 lbs; oftener 16 lbs

Thabit 9-3, Amar 9-3, Mint Master 9-3, Addai 9-3, Khazal Bsg 9-1, Blue Star 9-1, Rustom 9-1, Waheed 9-1, Hardinge 9il, Saifulzaman 8-10, Dowla 8-4, Elhadi 8-2, Daham Pasha 8-2, Balloon 8-2, Prince 8-2, Hamdi 7-10, Sabah 7-7.

5th Race (3-35 p. m.)

THE CALEDONIAN SELLING HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for horses in Class IV.

Hue and Cry 9-3, Miss Mount 9-2 Pam 8-12, Koulibiac 8-8, Captain Hardy 8-7 Old Roy 7-13, Sky Hawk 8-4, Corn Flake 7-11, Kirkibost 7-10, Blot Out 7-9, Druarro 6-12 Leonidas 6-12.

6th Race (4-5 p. m.)

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Conciliator 9-0, Hamid 9-0, Dios 8-10, Rose of Spain 8-9, Gallowglass 8-7, Tan 7-7, Happy Warden 8-6, Roi de Montagne 8-5, Djafou 8-1, Raoul 8-0, Galactic 7-10, Dandy Brush 7-10, Silverite 7-9, Lira 7-8, Tusculum 7-8.

7th Race (4-30 p. m.)

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses which have not won after 1st January 1931, a race value Rs. 5,000, or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000

Hoppy 9-5; Charmaine 8-12; Long Reign 8-12; De Beers II 8-8; Eagle's Prey 8-5; Sweet Potato 7-12; Galloping Major 7-8; Poland 7-8; The Stiff 7-5; Rose of Spain 7-0.

8th Race (5-0 p. m.)

THE CURZON PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Radhapyari II 9-0; Belief 8-6; Puffin 8-5; Moyola 8-4; Soft Drink 8-4; Jonathan 8-4; Serviette 8-2; Hero Worship 8-1; Tangira 8-1; Irish Right 8-1; Ice Mark 8-0; Ballybrophy 7-12.

9th Race (5-30 p. m.)

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Yuwill 9-0; Galloping Major 8-8; Beneventum 8-1; Rossauter 8-7; Message 8-4; Frater 8-3; D'Artagnan 8-1; Kileager 8-1; Inquisitor 7-13; Shri Ganesh 7-12; Boy 7-11; Greek Burn 7-10; Mix Up 7-10; Woven 7-8; Morny 7-4; Gabrielle 7-4.

10th Race (6-0 p. m.)

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 750; and third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Talha 9-2; Orient 8-12; Sannam 8-12; Murat 8-2; Misyer 8-10 Prince Charlie 8-8; Salfa 8-8; Vita 8-6; Zozan 8-5; Taimurlung 8-4; Shekib 8-2; Badruzaman 7-13 Buick 7-12; Andolis 7-11; Chabookchi 7-10; Yimkin 7-9; Sayabo 7-8; White Cross 7-8; Akram 7-7; Kurdi 7-6 Bulbul Hazar 7-6; Raza Khan 7-5; Falcon 7-5.

URDU PERIODICALS

Varred Range Of Topics

"Maarif" (Azamgarh).—In the September issue Chaudhari Ghulam Ahmad Parwez writes a very bright article on "Faith (Iman) and Action (Amal)" and proves by quoting appropriate verses from the Quran that faith must express itself in action. In another article Dr. Shaikh Inayatullah describes, in a gay manner, the 18th Conference of the Orientalists held in Holland last year and the part played by the Indian scholars including the writer. Sirajuddin Talib writes a detailed review of "Anwar Namah", the history of Karnatak in verse. Notes and other features are very well-maintained.

"Nigar" (Lucknow).—The September issue opens with a well-written article on man's fighting instinct and opines that if the chances of warfare are eliminated, the world will become better to live in and most of the difficulties that at present confront humanity will come to an end. Another refreshing article is the one dealing with the history of the Persian language which is full of interesting information. The stories entitled "Fateh" and "Parvati" will repay perusal. In the poetry section poems by Ali Akhtar, Adam, Kaukab and Baji are really splendid

"Jamea" (Delhi).—In the issue for August a chapter from the forthcoming life of the late Maulana Muhammad Ali is assigned the place of honour. The life is to be out on the 29th of this month, i.e., on the day on which the National Muslim University had come into being. In another article Prof. Muhammad Husein suggests that the Afghans are Aryans by race. The story describing how justice is administered in the desert of Arabia, is readable. There are two or three other well-written articles in this number which will repay study.

"Zamana" (Cawnpore).—The August issue opens with an article, the second of the series, on Rajput painting by Mr. Jageshwar Nath Varma Betah. The writer describes its characteristic features and also deals with its various schools. Thakur J. R. Rai writes a series of articles on world-religions and their founders. The first article is devoted to exposition of the religion of Buddha, together with a description of the founder's life. The series promise to be highly interesting. Kazi Ahmad Miyan Akhtar deals with the writings of a well-known Russian writer, Turgenieff, and gives the translation of a few excerpts from his writings. "Khoti Athanni" is a story with a moral. In the poetry section poems by Wafa, Mahwi, Arshad and Shauq are simply splendid Buddha's portrait adorns this number.

"Humayun" (Lahore).—The September number publishes a very interesting article on the art of story-writing by Mr. Muhammad Husein and fully deals with those points which go to amake story a work of art. Mr. Mansur Ahmad gives the teachings and views of Hauptmann a well-known German poet on various subjects. This article is the translation of some English article. "The last some English article. "The last moment of Cleopatra' is the subject of another well-written article. This issue contains two stories which will repay perusal. Poems by Akhtar, Saghar and Asar are inspiring indeed.

"Humayun" (Lahore).—The issue for October opens with the translation of a speech by G. B. Shaw, The title of the speech is "success in life" and is as usual full of wit and humour characteristic of the man. The article dealing with the art of story-writing by Mr. Muhammad Husein is continued. "Qara Khan" contributes the first of a series of articles on the political thinkers of the East, in which he discusses the philosophy of the teachings of Confusius. Other instalments will be watched with interest. "Ishaq aur Watan" is a well-written story. In the poetry section poems by Hamid Ali Khan, Rashid Wahidi, Asar Sahbai and Ahsan will repay study. This picture is adorned with a portrait headed "Dante & Beatrice."

"Ismat" (Delhi).—The issue for October opens with a very touching article by Maulana Rashidul Khairi giving a glimpse of the life of old Delhi which no longer exists Zafar Jahan, in the course of a brief article, exhorts women-folk to do their best in life and not to uselessly complain of ill-luck. "Pasban Ki Beti" is a readable story. "Gum Shuda Kaghzat" is an interesting detective story translated from English. There are several articles in this number solely meant for women. Photos and other features are well-maintained.

Silchar:—The Deva-Singha Swadeshi Museum and Agency has been opened by Mr. K. K. Chanda on the Tarapur-road, after a short prayer. A large number of people have been visiting the Museum daily.

KEMAL'S BRAIN "WAVE"

ISLAND CAPITAL MUST HAVE A SEA

Miniature Ocean: Lest They Forget

ISTANBUL, (By Mail).

Ankara, the Turkish capital, has been provided with a fresh water lake, the shape of which exactly resembles the Black Sea.

The idea was Mustapha Kemal's. He is proud of Turkey's maritime position but he feared that the people of Ankara, who rarely see the sea, might forget what it was like. So he engaged leading architects and engineers and bade them make a miniature Black Sea.

But the lake has a very practical, as well as an educational value. During the summer, Ankara—situated as it is in the middle of a torrid, treeless plain—is unbearably hot. The new lake has been thrown open to the public; and bathing and boating have become popular pursuits. At the same time Mustapha Kemal has given orders for millions of trees and shrubs to be planted so that the people may have some shade.

AT HEAVY COST.

All this has cost a tremendous amount of money but the Turkish President is determined to make Ankara into a habitable city. His aim is to content the tens of thousands of Government officials and others who are obliged to make Ankara their home all the year round. The new town is rapidly extending round the base of the old hill citadel. Fine roads have been built, electric light and water laid on, and an automatic telephone service installed.—Reuter.

Solving Motoring Problems

MOTOR SHOW PLANS

No More Noisy Gear-Boxes

LONDON, (By Mail).

Further improvements in modern motor car design will be seen at Olympia, London, during this year's motor show, from October 13 to 22, for which preparations are almost complete.

A main feature of the show, it appears, will be the achievements of those motor manufacturers who have set out to remove that bane of motoring—the noisy gear-box. It will be seen at the motor show that almost every well-known make has now adopted one or other of the various systems of gear-changing simplification. The device known as the "fluid flywheel" for instance, makes its appearance on a number of small and moderately priced machines.

IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT.

Gear-box simplification is not limited to any class of car, but makes its appearance throughout a wide range of vehicles.

Among the larger vehicles there is little change in general lines and type of bodywork, but an immense improvement is to be noted in the smaller six-cylinder vehicles. One motoring expert, indeed, Mr. Robert W. Beare, has been prompted to exclaim, "the pound vehicle with the thousand pound appearance will soon cease to be a novelty."—Reuter.

PANDHARPUR KARTIKI FAIR

A notification by the District Magistrate, Sholapur states:—

In modification of the usual arrangements announced in June last for issuing private "Darshan" passes at the Pandharpur Kartiki Fair November 5 to 9, it is notified that as the Municipal garden will be occupied by the Pandharpur Agricultural Show, passes will be issued from a tent outside the Municipal garden to the east, and not from the office inside the Municipal garden.

On November 8, owing to the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Pandharpur, passes will be issued only between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. (instead of 8a.m. to 10 a.m.) and 5 p.m to 6 p.m. (instead of 2 p.m to 4 p.m). Persons attending the fair on this day are requested to note this carefully to avoid disappointment.

MAHATMA GANDHI

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION

This is an enlarged and up-to-date Edition of Mr. Gandhi's life and teachings, with an account of his activities in South Africa and India a sketch of the Non-Co-operation movement, his great march in connection with "Salt Satyagraha," his arrest and internment, the Slocombe interview, the Sapru-Jayakar negotiations, the Round Table Conference, the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the Rupture and the agreement with Lord Willingdon, down to his departure for London to attend the second Round Table Conference and his message from S. S. "Rajputana."

With appreciations by the Rt. Hon. Sastri, Tagore, Romain Rolland, Rev. Holmes, Sarojini Naidu, Mr. C. F. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Polak, Lord Irwin, etc.

Re. 1. To Subs. of the "Indian Review" As. 12.

Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule

BY MAHATMA GANDHI

"It is certainly my good fortune that this booklet is receiving wide attention. It is a book which can be put into the hands of a child."—Mahatma Gandhi.

New and 3rd Edition. As. 8.

To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" As. 6.

ON KHADDAR

By Dr. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA.

In this handy book, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya traces the causes that led to the destruction of many ancient crafts and industries of this country. He also illustrates by facts and figures the great advance the country has made by the step Mahatma Gandhi took by exalting the question of Khadds on to the pedestal of a patriotic plank in the Congress platform and the measures adopted for the boycott of foreign cloth.

As. 8. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" As. 6.

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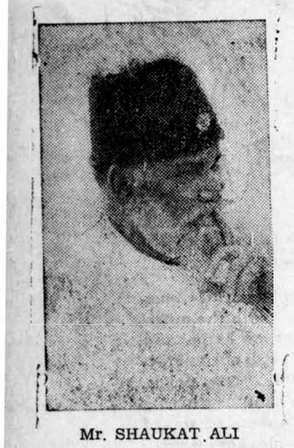
BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1932

Dramatic Change In Shaukat Ali's Plans



Mr. SHAUKAT ALI

LAST-MINUTE DECISION TO GIVE UP TOUR OF THE UNITED STATES

Sardar Mitha's Wire To Viceroy To Release Mahatma Gandhi

COMMUNAL PEACE ALMOST CERTAIN

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that, in deference to the repeated requests of friends, both Hindu and Muslim, Mr. Shaukat Ali has decided to postpone his visit to the United States, and will continue to take active part in the peace parleys at present in progress in Bombay for a settlement of all the outstanding communal differences.

The "Chronicle" further understands, that Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha has sent two telegrams—one to the Viceroy and another to Mahatma Gandhi.

EXPEDITION

In the telegram to the Viceroy, he tells his Excellency that there is a distinct possibility, nay, probability of the communal question being solved and, in order to expedite and assure it, it is necessary that Mahatma Gandhi should be released and Government should open negotiations with him.

In his telegram to Mahatma Gandhi he tells the Mahatma that the prospect of a communal settlement is almost certain, and that he has requested the Viceroy to release the Mahatma to help in the solution of the problem.

TELEGRAM TO YERAVDA

Sardar Mitha also urges in his telegram to the Viceroy that Mahatma Gandhi should at least be given more facilities for seeing the political leaders in the Yeravda jail.

Mr. Shaukat Ali also has despatched a wire to Mahatma Gandhi informing him about the progress of the informal discussions and requesting him to exert his influence to arrive at a permanent settlement between Hindus and Muslims.

Among those who prevailed upon Mr. Shaukat Ali to cancel his U.S. tour and to remain in Bombay were Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha and others.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEADERS' CONFERENCE?

POONA, Oct. 6.

The result of negotiations between Mahomedan leaders at Bombay was communicated to the leader of the Muslim Party in the Bombay Council yesterday in a telegram as follows by the President, Khilafat Conference:—

"Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mahmood and Mr. Shaukat Ali desire Muslim solidarity in unanimously demanding 13 points. For electorates Mr. Shaukat Ali is opposed to unconditional joint electorates but favours a compromise on the basis of the late Mahomed Ali's formula or panel method or some safeguarding solution. D. Mahomed and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad promise to exert united pressure on Hindus for accepting Muslim demands, and state that otherwise they will join us for joint action. Mr. Shaukat Ali is proceeding to America. Kindly wire your opinion and fix a place and date to meet for consideration of the proposal. Wire Khilafat, Bombay."

MUSLIM PARTY'S REPLY.

Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, of the Council Group of Mahomedans, held a meeting yesterday as a result of which the following telegram was despatched to the President, Khilafat Conference, Bombay:—

"Muslim Party in Bombay Council favours conference of All-India Muslim leaders at some central place to discuss this matter."—A. P.

CHURCHILL IN HIS BEST STYLE

ABUSE OF INDIANS

Responsible Govt. Is A Catastrophe!

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India will attend tomorrow's meeting of the Conservative Party Conference at Blackpool when an important debate is expected on India.

Illness has thwarted Mr. Winstin Churchill's intention to attend the meeting to sponsor a resolution forwarded by the West Essex Unionist Association criticising the present Indian constitutional policy.

Mr. Churchill's grief at his enforced absence is expressed in a typically vigorous letter to the vice-chairman of the West Essex Association. He says:

"Britain, is being led to the catastrophe of an all-India responsible government, with an electorate of about 35,000,000, mostly primitives and illiterates, not by Indian pressure but by a kind of intellectual obstinacy obsessing Britain's leading men."

Mr. Churchill urges Conservatives to seize their last chance for proclaiming the truth, and raising a warning hand, and to take their stand within the wise boundaries fixed by the unanimous report of the Simon Commission."—Reuter

SPAIN'S WAY OF EMPLOYING THE UNEMPLOYED

Landlords Ordered To Paint Their Houses

MADRID, (By Mail.)

In order to find employment for workmen, the Spanish authorities have ordered landlords to smarten up the appearance of their houses.

Eighty lanlords in Granada who failed to clean and re-point the walls of their tenament buildings, have been fined 500 pesetas (Rs. 150) each.—Reuter.

BIHAR MUSLIMS

"No Irresponsible Negotiations"

BOMBAY, Oct. 5.

Syed Saleh Husa President, Khilafat Committee, Zamiruddin, Assistant Secretary, All-India Muslim Conference, Mahmudshere, Secretary, Bihar Muslim League, Raghibahzan, Secretary, All-India Youth League and Najmulhuda, Secretary, Bihar Muslim Conference have wired under today's date to the Associated Press from Patna:—

"We are surprised to read a report published in some Congress papers about negotiations between Maulana Shaukatali and others on the one hand and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, backed by Malaviyaji on the other. Lest the news as reported in the Press be true, e. the representatives of Bihar Muslim Organisations, do take the liberty of sounding a note of warning to our leaders to beware of Hindu attempts of dividing and disintegrating the solidarity of Muslim India. Muslims most emphatically protest against such irresponsible negotiations in individual capacities.

NO COMPROMISE

It is feared that there is an underlying move for revising the old tactics of negotiating with and bringing to terms different Muslim organisations separately so as to whittle down the minimum demands of the community. We repeat that there can be no compromise unless there is a genuine change of heart on the side of the Hindus. Empty talks of peace are ridiculous and intolerable in the face of the horrible atrocities and oppressions that are being daily inflicted on the Muslim minority all over the country by the majority.

We suggest that the Hindus should demonstrate their change of heart towards Muslims by accepting their fourteen points as a provisional measure for a period of ten years."—A. P.

PICKETING AT COTTON EXCHANGE

BATCHES ARRESTED

Business Not Allowed To Proceed

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The decision of the cotton dealers, at the East India Cotton Association meeting on Wednesday evening, to stop outside interference and restore normal and free trading in cotton came as a surprise to Congress workers. The brokers as well as the police expected picketing and therefore Shaikh Memon Street, where the cotton exchange is situated was a scene of great excitement long before the market opened.

The police kept a posse of officers and men at the doors of the exchange to enable the dealers to go on with their business unhampered by the Congress pickets.

Congress pickets, however, poured in batches of two before the market was opened and the bell was rung calling the dealers to start business. One batch of pickets after another was arrested and in a few minutes seven were taken in custody.

The market therefore remained closed and no transactions took place.

ILLICIT SALT.

Five persons were arrested this morning by the police for manufacturing illicit salt in Shaikh Memon Street.

TEA RESTRICTION SCHEME

LONDON, Oct. 6.

A draft scheme for restriction of production of tea has been approved by a meeting of the Association of Tea Culture in the Dutch East Indies, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of the "Financial Times". It is undersood that the British growers in the Dutch East Indies have also agreed. The Dutch East Indies Government have promised co-operation. Details are now on their way to London for study by the British growers. —Reuter.

MOB RULE IN EAST END

WORKLESS CROWDS SMASH SHOPS

Political Agitators Suspected

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Allegations that political agitators working behind the scenes, were responsible for the recent unemployed rioting in several English towns, were made in the police courts to-day.

Clashes occurred between the police and thousands of unemployed at Liverpool, Birkenhead and East-end, London, on the latest occasion in East-end last evening crowds smashed shops and tramcar windows and were dispersed by police truncheons.

Of six men charged at West-Ham to-day, two were remanded and the others discharged, the magistrate remarking: "It is a pity that the ringleaders trying to coerce the local authority are not charged; instead, a few youthful dupes have been."

A Socialist city councillor was charged at Liverpool for inciting people to assemble unlawfully and riotously. He pleaded alibi and was remanded.

When the West Ham Council was discussing the local budget. Councillor Mansford, who is a railway worker said that his wages were 43s but if he was a leader of the unemployed he would receive 77s.—Reuter.

ARMOURED CARS OUT IN BELFAST

BELFAST, Oct. 6.

Two policemen were seriously injured and windows smashed in a clash between police and unemployed, in which the police made a baton charge and arrested fifteen persons.

The trouble arose from the attempt of 300 able-bodied single men to gain admittance to a workhouse. Owing to tension in the city and the menacing attitude of the unemployed armoured cars patrolled the streets.—Reuter.

HOOVER DISAPPOINTS

No Constructive Policy In Election Programme

FLURRY OF SELLING IN U. S. MARKETS

LONDON, Oct. 5.

New York—The Stock Market plunged down in successive flurries of selling many leaders losing two to seven points in a turnover of three-million shares. No special reason is offered for the break, although there is a certain amount of disappointment on Wall Street at the lack of a constructive policy in President Hoover's speech.—Reuter.

WHEAT WEAKNESS

LONDON, Oct. 5.

With President Hoover's speech generally regarded as disappointing business in most commodity markets continued limited and at the close the tendency in most sections weakened, wheat especially reflecting lower prices from Chicago. On the Stock Exchange gilt-edged securities were further adversely affected by the competition of new capital issues, but Brazilian bonds continued strong and there was a sharp rally in Japanese securities.

In the speculative groups, Kaffirs and diamonds were most prominent but after early firmness the tendency was easier all round.

On Wall Street after an early flurry of selling owing to weakness in wheat the general tone improved slightly. —Reuter.

DE VALERA GETS HIS PRICE

Annuities To Go: Free State To Remain In The Empire

LONDON, Oct. 5.

GOOD OLD DE VALERA,
UP WITH THE REPUBLIC.

With these cries a crowd of hundreds greeted the departure of President De Valera for Ireland from Euston this evening.

It is not known in Dublin what the basis of the negotiations regarding the land annuities question will be, but it is strongly believed among his followers that, in return for President De Valera's promise to remain within the Empire, Great Britain might be prepared to forego the whole or [illegible] of the money said to be due from the Free State.

BRITAIN'S CLIMB-DOWN

Unconditional Negotiations

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The following communique signed by the Scretary for Dominions Mr. J. H. Thomas and the President of the Irish Free State Executive Council, Mr. De Valera, was issued this afternoon:—

"A meeting took place this morning at the Dominions Office between representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State. Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Lord Hailsham and Sir John Simon were present as representing the Government of the United Kingdom. The Irish Free State representatives were Mr. De Valera and the Free State Attorney-General, Mr. Conor Maguire.

"It was agreed to adopt a suggestion previously made, that the question that has arisen concerning the Irish land annuities should be made the subject of negotiations between the two Governments. In the course of the conversation attention was called to the fact that other sums formerly paid to the United Kingdom were being withhheld by the Irish Free State. It was agreed that the negotiations should cover these sums also and that discussions should be commenced between members of both Governments in London if possible on October 14.

SUBJECT OF DISPUTE.

The meeting was a sequel to a communication received by Mr. Thomas from Mr. De Valera when the latter was attending the League of Nations meetings in Geneva. Mr. Thomas readily accepted the proposal for conversations and Mr. De Valera was cordially received on reaching London. As indicated in the communique the conference was concerned with the financial side of the dispute bewen the two Governments.

This arises from withholding by the Free State of instalments of certain periodical payments to Britain on the ground that they are not legally due. In a full year these payments total about £5,000,000 of which about £3,000,000 relate to the annuities payable under the Land Purchase Acts. To recoup the Exchequer special import duties were imposed on certain imports from the Free State, which in turn imposed counter-duties on imports from Britain.

Mr. De Valera left London this evening returning to Dublin by the night's boat.—B. O. W.

TREASURES IN A RUBBISH DUMP

A FILLED-IN FLINT MINE 3,000 YEARS OLD

Discoveries Of A Garage Man

LONDON (By Mail)

For 3,000 years travellers on the ancient Icknield Way threw anything they did not want into an old flint mine by the roadside.

Long centuries of rubbish gradually filled it up, the top caved in and wild grass eventually covered up all traces of the mine. It was only through recent work in laying a water pipe that the prehistoric treasures were uncovered.

To Mr. W. Cobell, a one-armed garage man whose hobby is archaeology, are due these discoveries. His is the near-by petrol station and in his spare time he has been digging in the mine.

Its shaft was sunk by early Britons, probably 3,000 years ago, to a depth of 40 feet into solid chalk to a rich seam of fine flints. At the bottom of the mine a magnificent flint axe with a giant left-hand grip, spear points and arrow heads have been found—left there by the inhabitants of the ancient British village which once occupied the site.

PREHISTORIC DEBRIS

Above this prehistoric debris came traces of the Roman occupation of Britain. Tiles bearing Roman numerals and a bronze coin of the Roman period indicate the existence of a one-time Roman city at this spot.

Vast quantities of pottery of the early Iron Age was mingled in confusion with Roman wares, Anglo-Saxon wares and pottery of successive peoples down to the fine Medieval glazes. Iron rings and ornaments of the Middle Ages were found mixed up with ancient human bones and queer iron nails.

The history of southern England is revealed by the rubbish in this mine near Ivinghoe Beacon, according to the curator of the Buckinghamshire County Museum at Aylesbury, who points out that no other rubbish pit like this had ever been found.—Reuter.

CUT IN LEAGUE SALARIES

LONDON, Oct. 5.

Geneva.—Reduction of ten per cent of the salaries of all he employees of the League of Nations, including those of the Count of International Justice, has been proposed by Sir Edward Hilton-Young. This will not apply to existing contracts but to future ones.

It is also suggested that legal advice should be sought as regards the Assembly's powers to reduce the salaries of officials under contract.—Reuter.

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